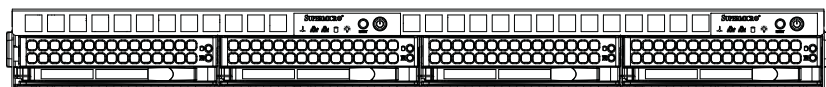


# SUPER<sup>®</sup> ●

A+ SERVER  
1022TC-IBQF  
1022TC-TF



## USER'S MANUAL

Revision 1.0

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# Preface

## About This Manual

This manual is written for professional system integrators and PC technicians. It provides information for the installation and use of the A+ Server 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF. Installation and maintenance should be performed by experienced technicians only.

The A+ Servers 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF is a dual processor 1U twin rackmount server based on the SC808TS-1200NBP server chassis and either the H8DCT-IBQF (for AS-1022TC-IBQF) or H8DCT-F (for AS-1022TC-TF) motherboard.

## Manual Organization

### Chapter 1: Introduction

The first chapter provides a checklist of the main components included with the server system and describes the main features of the Super H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F motherboard and the SC808TS-1200NBP chassis.

### Chapter 2: Server Installation

This chapter describes the steps necessary to install the A+ Server 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF into a rack and check out the server configuration prior to powering up the system. If your server was ordered without the processor and memory components, this chapter will refer you to the appropriate sections of the manual for their installation.

### Chapter 3: System Interface

Refer to this chapter for details on the system interface, which includes the functions and information provided by the control panel on the chassis as well as other LEDs located throughout the system.

### Chapter 4: System Safety

You should thoroughly familiarize yourself with this chapter for a general overview of safety precautions that should be followed when installing and servicing the A+ Server 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF.

### Chapter 5: Advanced Motherboard Setup

Chapter 5 provides detailed information on the H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F motherboard, including the locations and functions of connectors, headers and jumpers. Refer to this chapter when adding or removing processors or main memory and when reconfiguring the motherboard.

## **Chapter 6: Advanced Chassis Setup**

Refer to Chapter 6 for detailed information on the SC808TS-1200NBP 1U rackmount server chassis. You should follow the procedures given in this chapter when installing, removing or reconfiguring drives and when replacing system power supply units and cooling fans.

## **Chapter 7: BIOS**

The BIOS chapter includes an introduction to BIOS and provides detailed information on running the CMOS Setup Utility.

## **Appendix A: POST Error Beep Codes**

## **Appendix B: BIOS Recovery**

## **Appendix C: System Specifications**



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## ***Appendix B System Specifications***

**Notes**

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1-1 Overview

The Supermicro A+ Server 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF is a dual processor, 1U rackmount server. The 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF is comprised of two main subsystems: the SC808TS-1200NBP chassis and the H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F motherboard. Please refer to our web site for information on operating systems that have been certified for use with the 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF.

In addition to the mainboard and chassis, various hardware components may have been included with the 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF, as listed below.

- Four 1U passive CPU heatsinks (SNK-P0022+)
- Two air shrouds (MCP-310-18008-ON)
- Six 40x56mm 4-pin cooling fans (FAN-0085L4)
- Two riser cards (RSC-R1U-E16R-O-P)
- One SATA backplane (BPN-SAS-808-O-P)
- Two 20-inch 16-to-16 pin round ribbon front panel control cables (CBL-0087)
- Two 43cm SATA round S-RA cables (CBL-0226L)
- Two 55cm SATA round S-RA cables (CBL-0228L)
- One set of rack rails (MCP-290-00042-0V)
- Four SATA drive carriers (MCP-220-00001-01)
- One CD containing drivers and utilities

## 1-2 Motherboard Features

At the heart of the A+ Server 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF lies two H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F dual processor motherboards based upon one AMD SR5670 chipset and one SP5100 Southbridge chipset. Below are the main features of the H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F. Note that the features on each board are doubled for the server, which includes two nodes.

### Processor

Each H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F supports up to two AMD® Opteron® 4100 series (AMD Socket C32 type) processors. Please refer to our web site for a complete listing of supported processors ([www.supermicro.com](http://www.supermicro.com)).

### Memory

Each H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F serverboard has Twelve (12) dual channel DIMM slots that can support up to 32 GB of ECC/Non-ECC UDIMM or up to 128 GB of ECC RDIMM DDR3-1333/1066/800 in 1 GB, 2 GB, 4 GB, 8 GB or 16 GB sizes of 1.5V or 1.35V voltages.

### Onboard SATA

A SATA controller is built into the AMD SP5100 chipset to provide support for a four port, 3 Gb/sec Serial ATA subsystem, which is RAID 0, 1 and 10 compatible.

### PCI Expansion Slots

Each H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F has one (1) PCI-Express x16 Gen. 2 slot.

### Onboard Controllers/Ports

Onboard I/O backpanel ports include one COM port, a VGA port, two Gb LAN ports, a dedicated IPMI LAN port, two USB ports and one single QSFP InfiniBand connector (H8DCT-IBQF only). Two USB headers are included on the motherboard.

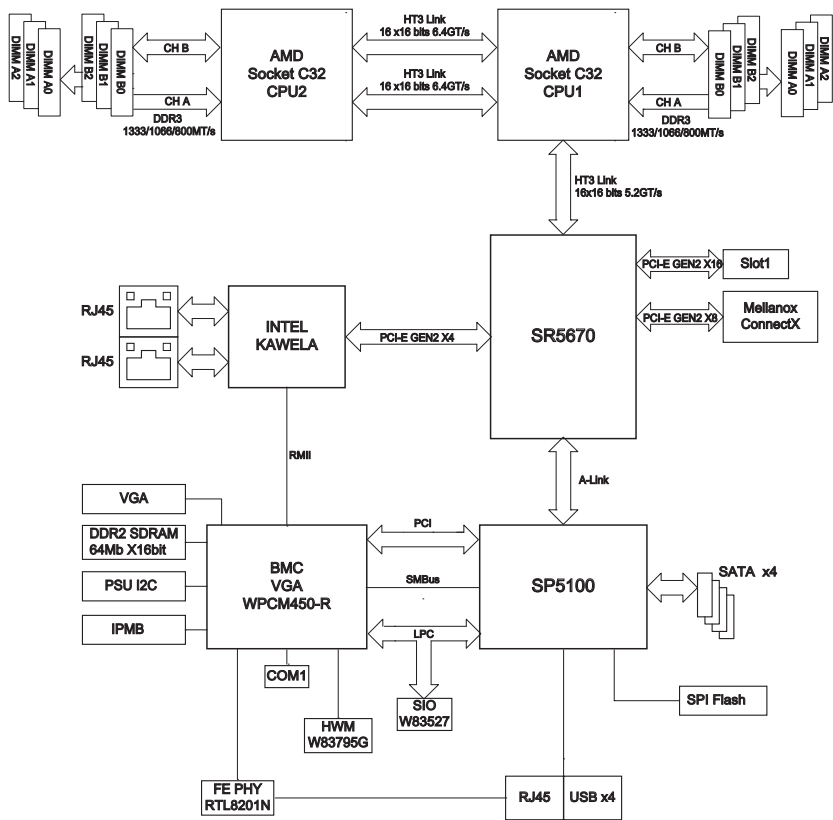
### Other Features

Other onboard features that promote system health include voltage monitors, a chassis intrusion header, auto-switching voltage regulators, chassis and CPU overheat sensors and virus protection.



Figure 1-1. AMD SR5670/SP5100 Chipset:  
System Block Diagram

**Note:** This is a general block diagram and may not exactly represent the features on your motherboard. See the previous pages for the actual specifications of your motherboard.



## 1-3 Server Chassis Features

The following is a general outline of the main features of the SC808TS-1200NBP 1U twin rackmount server chassis. Details on the chassis can be found in Chapter 6.

### System Power

The SC808TS-1200NBP chassis includes a single high-efficiency 920W power supply, which provides the power to both serverboards housed in the chassis.

### SATA Subsystem

The SC808TS-1200NBP chassis was designed to support four SATA hard drives, which are hot-swappable units.

**Note:** The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the SATA drives (RAID 0, 1 and 10 supported).

### Control Panel

The SC808TS-1200NBP features two independent control panels, one associated with each node (serverboard). LEDs indicate power on, network activity, hard disk drive activity and system overheat. The control panel also includes a main power button and a system reset button as well as a UID LED.

### Expansions Cards

The SC808TS-1200NBP supports the use of two low profile PCI-E expansion cards.

### Cooling System

The SC808TS-1200NBP chassis has an innovative cooling design that features an air shroud and three sets of 4-cm counter-rotating fans per node (configured as six fans placed back to back in pairs). A fan speed control setting in BIOS allows fan speed to be determined by system temperature.

## 1-4 Contacting Supermicro

### Headquarters

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Tel: 886-2-8228-1366, ext.132 or 139

**Notes**

## Chapter 2

# Server Installation

### 2-1 Overview

This chapter provides a quick setup checklist to get your server system up and running. Following these steps in the order given should enable you to have the system operational within a minimum amount of time. This quick setup assumes that your system has come to you with the processors and memory preinstalled. If your system is not already fully integrated with a serverboard, processors, system memory etc., please turn to the chapter or section noted in each step for details on installing specific components.

### 2-2 Unpacking the System

You should inspect the box the server was shipped in and note if it was damaged in any way. If the server itself shows damage you should file a damage claim with the carrier who delivered it.

Decide on a suitable location for the rack unit that will hold the 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF. It should be situated in a clean, dust-free area that is well ventilated. Avoid areas where heat, electrical noise and electromagnetic fields are generated. You will also need it placed near a grounded power outlet. Be sure to read the Rack and Server Precautions in the next section.

### 2-3 Preparing for Setup

The box the server was shipped in should include two sets of rail assemblies, two rail mounting brackets and the mounting screws you will need to install the system into the rack. Follow the steps in the order given to complete the installation process in a minimum amount of time. Please read this section in its entirety before you begin the installation procedure outlined in the sections that follow.

#### Choosing a Setup Location

- Leave enough clearance in front of the rack to enable you to open the front door completely (~25 inches).
- Leave approximately 30 inches of clearance in the back of the rack to allow for sufficient airflow and ease in servicing.

- This product is for installation only in a Restricted Access Location (dedicated equipment rooms, service closets and the like).
- This product is not suitable for use with visual display work place devices according to §2 of the the German Ordinance for Work with Visual Display Units.



## Warnings and Precautions!



### Rack Precautions

- Ensure that the leveling jacks on the bottom of the rack are fully extended to the floor with the full weight of the rack resting on them.
- In single rack installation, stabilizers should be attached to the rack.
- In multiple rack installations, the racks should be coupled together.
- Always make sure the rack is stable before extending a component from the rack.
- You should extend only one component at a time - extending two or more simultaneously may cause the rack to become unstable.

### Server Precautions

- Review the electrical and general safety precautions in Chapter 4.
- Determine the placement of each component in the rack *before* you install the rails.
- Install the heaviest server components on the bottom of the rack first, and then work up.
- Use a regulating uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the server from power surges, voltage spikes and to keep your system operating in case of a power failure.
- Allow the hot plug hard drives and power supply modules to cool before touching them.

- Always keep the rack's front door and all panels and components on the servers closed when not servicing to maintain proper cooling.
- Make sure all power and data cables are properly connected and not blocking the chassis airflow. See Chapter 5 for details on cable connections.

## **Rack Mounting Considerations**

### ***Ambient Operating Temperature***

If installed in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, the ambient operating temperature of the rack environment may be greater than the ambient temperature of the room. Therefore, consideration should be given to installing the equipment in an environment compatible with the manufacturer's maximum rated ambient temperature ( $T_{mra}$ ).

### ***Reduced Airflow***

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that the amount of airflow required for safe operation is not compromised.

### ***Mechanical Loading***

Equipment should be mounted into a rack so that a hazardous condition does not arise due to uneven mechanical loading.

### ***Circuit Overloading***

Consideration should be given to the connection of the equipment to the power supply circuitry and the effect that any possible overloading of circuits might have on overcurrent protection and power supply wiring. Appropriate consideration of equipment nameplate ratings should be used when addressing this concern.

### ***Reliable Ground***

A reliable ground must be maintained at all times. To ensure this, the rack itself should be grounded. Particular attention should be given to power supply connections other than the direct connections to the branch circuit (i.e. the use of power strips, etc.).

## 2-4 Installing the Server into a Rack

This section provides information on installing the server into a rack unit with the rack rails provided. If the system has already been mounted into a rack, you can skip ahead to Sections 2-5 and 2-6.

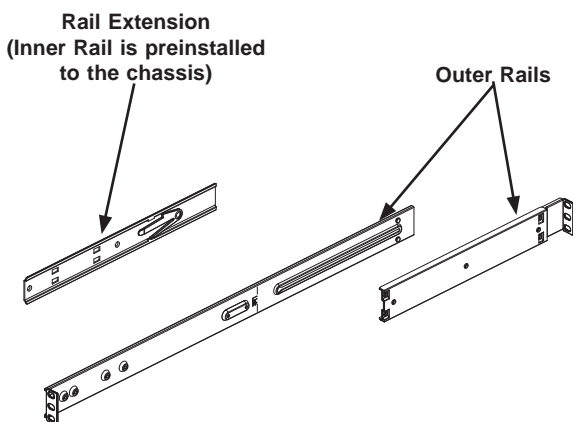
There are a variety of rack units on the market, which may mean the assembly procedure will differ slightly. You should also refer to the installation instructions that came with the rack unit you are using.

**Note:** This rail will fit a rack between 26" and 33.5" deep.

### Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails

You should have received two rack rail assemblies in the rack mounting kit. Each assembly consists of two sections: an inner fixed chassis rail that secures directly to the server chassis and an outer fixed rack rail that secures directly to the rack itself (see Figure 2-1).

**Figure 2-1. Identifying the Sections of the Rack Rails  
(right side rail shown)**





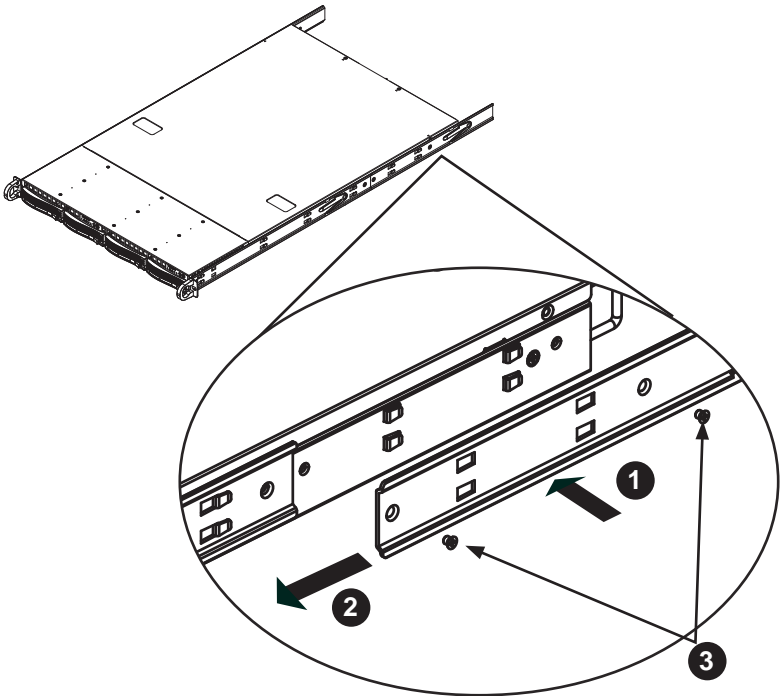
## Installing the Rack Rails

The SC809 chassis includes a set of inner rack rails in two sections: inner rails and inner rail extensions. The inner rails are preattached and do not interfere with normal use of the chassis if you decide not to use a server rack. Attach the inner rail extensions to the inner rails, to stabilize the chassis within the rack.

### ***Installing the Inner Rail Extensions (Figure 2-2)***

1. Place the inner rack extensions on the side of the chassis aligning the hooks of the chassis with the rail extension holes. Make sure the extension faces "outward" just like the preattached inner rail.
2. Slide the extension toward the front of the chassis.
3. Secure the chassis with two screws as illustrated.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 for the other inner rail extension.

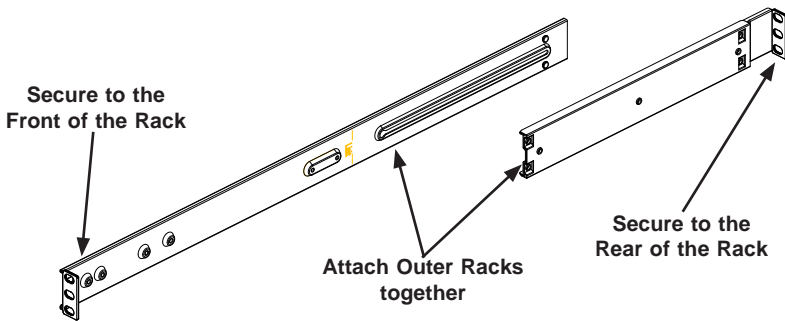
**Figure 2-2: Installing the Inner Rail Extensions**



### ***Installing the Outer Rails to the Rack***

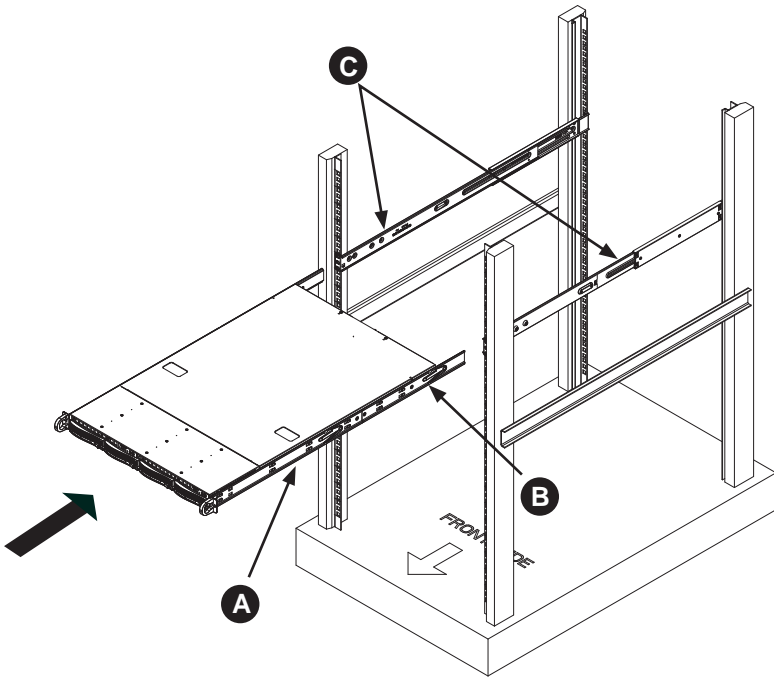
1. Attach the short bracket to the outside of the long bracket. You must align the pins with the slides. Also, both bracket ends must face the same direction.
2. Adjust both the short and long brackets to the proper distance so that the rail fits snugly into the rack.
3. Secure the long bracket to the front side of the outer rail with two M5 screws and the short bracket to the rear side of the outer rail with three M5 screws.
4. Repeat steps 1-4 for the left outer rail.

**Figure 2-3: Assembling the Outer Rails**



### ***Installing the Chassis into a Rack***

1. Confirm that chassis includes the inner rails (A) and rail extensions (B). Also, confirm that the outer rails (C) are installed on the rack. (See Figure 2-4.)
2. Line chassis rails (A and B) with the front of the rack rails (C).
3. Slide the chassis rails into the rack rails, keeping the pressure even on both sides (you may have to depress the locking tabs when inserting). When the server has been pushed completely into the rack, you should hear the locking tabs "click".
4. (Optional) Insert and tightening the thumbscrews that hold the front of the server to the rack.

**Figure 2-4: Installing the Chassis into a Rack**

### Installing the Server into a Telco Rack

To install the server into a Telco type rack, use two L-shaped brackets on either side of the chassis (four total). First, determine how far the server will extend out the front of the rack. Larger chassis should be positioned to balance the weight between front and back. If a bezel is included on your server, remove it. Then attach the two front brackets to each side of the chassis, then the two rear brackets positioned with just enough space to accommodate the width of the rack. Finish by sliding the chassis into the rack and tightening the brackets to the rack.

## 2-5 Checking the Serverboard Setup

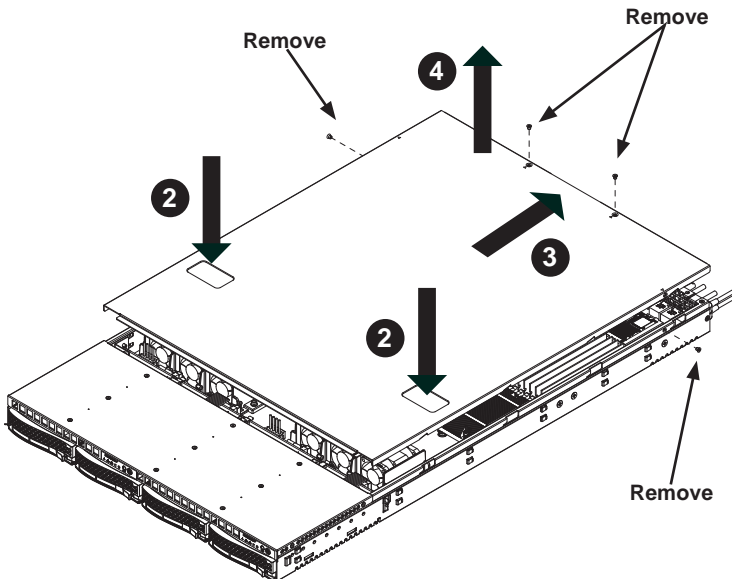
After you install the server in the rack, you will need to open the top cover to make sure the serverboard is properly installed and all the connections have been made.

### ***Accessing the Inside of the System (Figure 2-5)***

To access the system, first grasp the two handles on either side and pull the system straight out until it locks (you will hear a "click").

1. Disconnect the chassis from any power source and remove all four screws.
2. Gently push down on the chassis cover in the areas indicated in the illustration.
3. Push the cover toward the rear of the chassis
4. Lift the cover upwards and off the chassis.
5. To remove the system from the rack completely, depress the locking tabs in the chassis rails (push the right-side tab down and the left-side tab up) to continue to pull the system out past the locked position.

**Figure 2-5. Accessing the Inside of the System**



***Checking the Components and Setup***

1. You may have two processors already installed in each of the two serverboards. Each processor needs its own heatsink. See Chapter 5 for instructions on processor and heatsink installation.
2. Your server system may have come with system memory already installed. Make sure all DIMMs are fully seated in their slots. For details on adding system memory, refer to Chapter 5.
3. You may install add-on cards to the system. See Chapter 5 for details on installing PCI add-on cards.
4. Make sure all power and data cables are properly connected and not blocking the chassis airflow. See Chapter 5 for details on cable connections.

**2-6 Preparing to Power On**

Next, you should check to make sure the peripheral drives and the SATA drives and backplane have been properly installed and all connections have been made.

***Checking the SATA drives***

1. The SATA disk drives are accessible from the front of the server and can be installed and removed from the front of the chassis without removing the top chassis cover.
2. Depending upon your system's configuration, your system may have one or more drives already installed. If you need to install SATA drives, please refer to Chapter 6.

***Checking the Airflow***

1. Airflow is provided by six sets of 4-cm PWM fans (each set of fans consists of two fans that are mounted back to back) and an air shroud. The system component layout was carefully designed to direct sufficient cooling airflow to the components that generate the most heat.
2. Note that all power and data cables have been routed in such a way that they do not block the airflow generated by the fans.

### ***Providing Power***

1. Plug the power cords from the power supplies unit into a high-quality power strip that offers protection from electrical noise and power surges.
2. It is recommended that you use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS).
3. Finally, depress the power on button on the front of the chassis.

## Chapter 3

# System Interface

### 3-1 Overview

There are several LEDs on the control panel to keep you constantly informed of the overall status of the system as well as the activity and health of specific components. There are also two buttons on the control panel. This chapter explains the meanings of all LED indicators and the appropriate response you may need to take.

### 3-2 Control Panel Buttons

There are two push buttons located on the front of the chassis: a reset button and a power on/off button.

RESET



#### Reset Button

The reset button reboots the system.



#### Power

This is the main power button, which is used to apply or turn off the main system power. Turning off system power with this button removes the main power but keeps standby power supplied to the system. If you need to service the system you should unplug the AC power cord after shutting down the server.

### 3-3 Control Panel LEDs

The control panel located on the front of the chassis has five LEDs. These LEDs provide you with critical information related to different parts of the system. This section explains what each LED indicates when illuminated and any corrective action you may need to take.



## Universal Information LED

When this LED blinks red quickly, it indicates a fan failure. This LED will be blue when used for UID (Unit Identifier). When red continuously it indicates an overheat condition, which may be caused by cables obstructing the airflow in the system or the ambient room temperature being too warm. Check the routing of the cables and make sure all fans are present and operating normally. You should also check to make sure that the chassis covers are installed. Finally, verify that the heatsinks are installed properly (see Chapter 5). This LED will remain flashing or on as long as the indicated condition exists. See the table below for descriptions of the LED states.

Universal Information LED States	
State	Indication
Fast Blinking Red (1x/sec)	Fan Fail
Solid Red	CPU Overheat
Solid Blue	Local UID Button Depressed
Blinking Blue	IPMI-Activated UID



### NIC2

Indicates network activity on LAN2 when flashing .



### NIC1

Indicates network activity on LAN1 when flashing.



### HDD

Channel activity for all HDDs. This light indicates IDE or SATA drive activity when flashing.





## Power

Indicates power is being supplied to the system's power supply units. This LED should normally be illuminated when the system is operating.

### 3-4 Drive Carrier LEDs

Each hard drive carrier has two LEDs.

- **Green:** When illuminated, the green LED on the front of the drive carrier indicates drive activity. A connection to the hard drive backplane enables this LED to blink on and off when that particular drive is being accessed.
- **Red:** The red LED indicates two states. When blinking, it indicates the drive is rebuilding. When solid, it indicates a drive failure. If a drive fails, you should be notified by your system management software. Please refer to Chapter 6 for instructions on replacing failed drives.

**Notes**

## Chapter 4

### System Safety

#### 4-1 Electrical Safety Precautions



Basic electrical safety precautions should be followed to protect yourself from harm and the A+ Server 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF from damage:

- Be aware of the locations of the power on/off switch on the chassis as well as the room's emergency power-off switch, disconnection switch or electrical outlet. If an electrical accident occurs, you can then quickly remove power from the system.
- Do not work alone when working with high voltage components.
- Power should always be disconnected from the system when removing or installing main system components, such as the serverboard, memory modules and add-on cards. When disconnecting power, you should first power down the operating system first and then unplug the power cords. The unit has more than one power supply cord. Disconnect two power supply cords before servicing to avoid electrical shock.
- When working around exposed electrical circuits, another person who is familiar with the power-off controls should be nearby to switch off the power if necessary.
- Use only one hand when working with powered-on electrical equipment. This is to avoid making a complete circuit, which will cause electrical shock. Use extreme caution when using metal tools, which can easily damage any electrical components or circuit boards they come into contact with.
- Do not use mats designed to decrease static electrical discharge as protection from electrical shock. Instead, use rubber mats that have been specifically designed as electrical insulators.

- The power supply power cords must include a grounding plug and must be plugged into grounded electrical outlets.
- This product may be connected to an IT power system. In all cases, make sure that the unit is also reliably connected to Earth (ground).
- Serverboard Battery: **CAUTION** - There is a danger of explosion if the onboard CR2032 battery is installed upside down, which will reverse its polarities (see Figure 4-1). This battery must be replaced only with the same or an equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- DVD-ROM Laser: **CAUTION** - this server may have come equipped with a DVD-ROM drive. To prevent direct exposure to the laser beam and hazardous radiation exposure, do not open the enclosure or use the unit in any unconventional way.
- Mainboard replaceable soldered-in fuses: Self-resetting PTC (Positive Temperature Coefficient) fuses on the mainboard must be replaced by trained service technicians only. The new fuse must be the same or equivalent as the one replaced. Contact technical support for details and support.

## 4-2 General Safety Precautions



Follow these rules to ensure general safety:

- Keep the area around the 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF clean and free of clutter.
- The 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF weighs approximately 10 lbs (4.5 kg) when fully loaded. When lifting the system, two people at either end should lift slowly with their feet spread out to distribute the weight. Always keep your back straight and lift with your legs.
- Place the chassis top cover and any system components that have been removed away from the system or on a table so that they won't accidentally be stepped on.

- While working on the system, do not wear loose clothing such as neckties and unbuttoned shirt sleeves, which can come into contact with electrical circuits or be pulled into a cooling fan.
- Remove any jewelry or metal objects from your body, which are excellent metal conductors that can create short circuits and harm you if they come into contact with printed circuit boards or areas where power is present.
- After accessing the inside of the system, close the system back up and secure it to the rack unit with the retention screws after ensuring that all connections have been made.

### 4-3 ESD Precautions



Electrostatic discharge (ESD) is generated by two objects with different electrical charges coming into contact with each other. An electrical discharge is created to neutralize this difference, which can damage electronic components and printed circuit boards. The following measures are generally sufficient to neutralize this difference before contact is made to protect your equipment from ESD:

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Keep all components and printed circuit boards (PCBs) in their antistatic bags until ready for use.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing the board from the antistatic bag.
- Do not let components or PCBs come into contact with your clothing, which may retain a charge even if you are wearing a wrist strap.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.

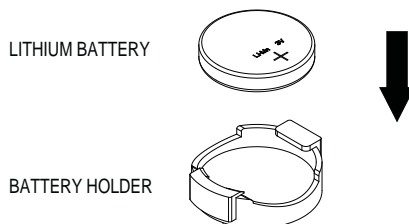
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

## 4-4 Operating Precautions



Care must be taken to assure that the chassis cover is in place when the 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF is operating to assure proper cooling. Out of warranty damage to the system can occur if this practice is not strictly followed.

**Figure 4-1. Installing the Onboard CR2032 Battery**



Please handle used batteries carefully. Do not damage the battery in any way; a damaged battery may release hazardous materials into the environment. Do not discard a used battery in the garbage or a public landfill. Please comply with the regulations set up by your local hazardous waste management agency to dispose of your used battery properly.

## Chapter 5

### Advanced Motherboard Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install the H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F motherboard into the chassis, connect the data and power cables and install add-on cards. All motherboard jumpers and connections are also described. A layout and quick reference chart are included in this chapter for your reference. Remember to completely close the chassis when you have finished working with the motherboard to better cool and protect the system.

#### 5-1 Handling the Motherboard

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to any printed circuit boards (PCBs), it is important to handle them very carefully (see previous chapter). To prevent the motherboard from bending, keep one hand under the center of the board to support it when handling. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from electric static discharge.

##### Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent Electrostatic Discharge (ESD).
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the motherboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the motherboard.

## Unpacking

The motherboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid electrical static discharge. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

## 5-2 Motherboard Installation

This section explains the first step of physically mounting the H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F into the SC808TS-1200NBP chassis. Following the steps in the order given will eliminate the most common problems encountered in such an installation. To remove the motherboard, follow the procedure in reverse order.

### *Installing to the Chassis*

1. Access the inside of the system by removing the screws from the top cover of the chassis, then lift the cover off.
2. Make sure that the I/O ports on the motherboard align properly with their respective holes in the I/O shield at the back of the chassis.
3. Carefully mount the motherboard to the motherboard tray by aligning the board holes with the raised metal standoffs that are visible in the chassis.
4. Insert screws into all the mounting holes on your motherboard that line up with the standoffs and tighten until snug (if you screw them in too tight, you might strip the threads). Metal screws provide an electrical contact to the motherboard ground to provide a continuous ground for the system.
5. Finish by replacing the top cover of the chassis.

**Warning:** To avoid damaging the motherboard and its components, do not apply any force greater than 8 lbs. per square inch when installing a screw into a mounting hole.



## 5-3 Connecting Cables

Now that the motherboard is installed, the next step is to connect the cables to the board. These include the data cables for the peripherals and control panel and the power cables.

### Connecting Data Cables

The cables used to transfer data from the peripheral devices have been carefully routed to prevent them from blocking the flow of cooling air that moves through the system from front to back. If you need to disconnect any of these cables, you should take care to keep them routed as they were originally after reconnecting them (make sure the red wires connect to the pin 1 locations). The following data cables (with their locations noted) should be connected. (See the motherboard layout for connector locations.)

- Control Panel cable (JF1)
- SATA Port Cables (SATA0 ~ SATA3)

### Connecting Power Cables

The H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F has two 20-pin main proprietary power supply connectors (JPW1 and JPW2) for connection to the ATX power supply. Only one of these from each board should be connected to the power supply.

### Connecting the Control Panel

JF1 contains header pins for various front control panel connectors. See Figure 5-1 for the pin locations of the various front control panel buttons and LED indicators.

All JF1 wires have been bundled into a single cable to simplify this connection. Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 as marked on the board. The other end connects to the Control Panel PCB board, located just behind the system status LEDs on the chassis. See Chapter 5 for details and pin descriptions.

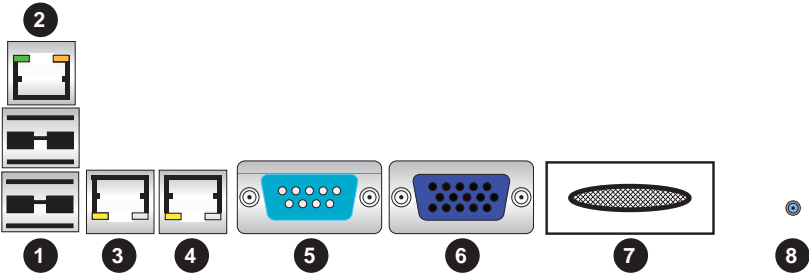
Figure 5-1. Control Panel Header Pins

	20	19	
Ground	○	○	No Connection
Key	○	○	Key
Power LED	○	○	3.3V
HDD LED	○	○	FP UID Switch/3.3VSB
NIC1 (Link) LED	○	○	NIC1 (Activity) LED
NIC2 (Link) LED	○	○	NIC2 (Activity) LED
OH/Fan Fail/PWR Fail/UID LED	○	○	Blue_LED_Cathode (UID)/5V SB
Power Fail LED	○	○	3.3V
Ground	○	○	Reset Button
Ground	○	○	Power Button
	2	1	

5-4 Rear I/O Ports

The rear I/O ports are color coded in conformance with the PC 99 specification. See Figure 5-2 below for the colors and locations of the various I/O ports.

Figure 5-2. Rear I/O Ports



Rear I/O Ports		
1. USB0/1	4. LAN2	7. InfiniBand Port (H8DCT-IBQF Only)
2. IPMI LAN	5. COM1	8. UID
3. LAN1	6. VGA Port	

## 5-5 Processor and Heatsink Installation

### Notes:

- Always connect the power cord last and always remove it before adding, removing or changing any hardware components. Make sure that you install the processor into the CPU socket before you install the CPU heatsink.
- If you buy a CPU separately, make sure that you use an AMD certified heatsink only.
- Make sure to install the serverboard into the chassis before you install the CPU heatsinks.
- When receiving a serverboard without a processor pre-installed, make sure that the plastic CPU socket cap is in place and none of the socket pins are bent; otherwise, contact your retailer immediately.
- Refer to the Supermicro web site for updates on CPU support.

### *Installing the Processors*

1. Begin by removing the cover plate that protects the CPU. Lift the lever on the CPU socket until it points straight up. With the lever raised, lift open the silver CPU retention plate.



2. Use your thumb and your index finger to hold the CPU. Locate and align pin 1 of the CPU socket with pin 1 of the CPU. Both are marked with a triangle.

Triangles



3. Align pin 1 of the CPU with pin 1 of the socket. Once aligned, carefully place the CPU into the socket. *Do not drop the CPU on the socket, move the CPU horizontally or vertically or rub the CPU against the socket or against any pins of the socket, which may damage the CPU and/or the socket.*



4. With the CPU inserted into the socket, inspect the four corners of the CPU to make sure that it is properly installed and flush with the socket. Then, gently lower the silver CPU retention plate into place.



**Warning:** The CPU will only seat inside the socket in one direction. Make sure it is properly inserted before closing the load plate. If it doesn't close properly, do not force it as it may damage your CPU. Instead, open the load plate again and double-check that the CPU is aligned properly.

## Installing a Passive CPU Heatsink

To install the SNK-0022+ Passive Heatsink, use the following procedure:

### ***Installing a SNK-0022+ Passive Heatsink***

**Note:** Do not apply any thermal grease to the heatsink - the required amount has already been applied.

1. Hold the heatsink and place the heatsink on top of the CPU so that the two mounting holes are aligned with those on the retention mechanism.
2. Make sure the force of the screwdriver torsion is under 6.025 kgf-cm (5.23 lbs-in), and keep screw direction vertical.
3. Screw in two opposite screws until they are just snug (do not fully tighten them yet).
4. Finish by fully tightening both screws after they are both in snug.

**Note:** see Chapter 6 for details on installing the air shroud.

## Removing the Heatsink



**Warning:** We do not recommend removing the CPU or the heatsink. If you do need to remove the heatsink, please follow the instructions below to prevent damage to the CPU or other components.

### ***Removing a Passive Heatsink***

1. Unplug the power cord from the power supply.
2. Remove air shroud from inside the chassis.
3. Loosen all screws from the mounting holes.
4. With all screws loosened, remove the heatsink from the CPU.

## 5-6 Installing Memory

### *Installing Memory*

1. Insert each memory module vertically into its slot, paying attention to the notch along the bottom of the module to prevent inserting the module incorrectly (see Figure 5-4).
2. Install to slots P1/DIMM1A, P1/DIMM2A, etc. For best performance always install in groups of two and in the numerical order of the DIMM slots. See support information below.
3. Gently press down on the memory module until it snaps into place.
4. With two CPUs installed, repeat step 2 to populate the CPU2 DIMM slots. For best performance always install in groups of two and in the numerical order of the DIMM slots.

**Note:** 1 GB, 2 GB, 4 GB, 8 GB and 16 GB memory modules are supported. It is highly recommended that you remove the power cord from the system before installing or changing memory modules. Please refer to our web site for memory that has been tested on the H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F serverboard.

### **Memory Support**

The H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F serverboard supports single and dual channel, DDR3-1333/1066/800 registered ECC/Unbuffered ECC/non-ECC SDRAM.

Populating two slots at a time with memory modules of the same size and type will result in interleaved (128-bit) memory, which is faster than non-interleaved (64-bit) memory.

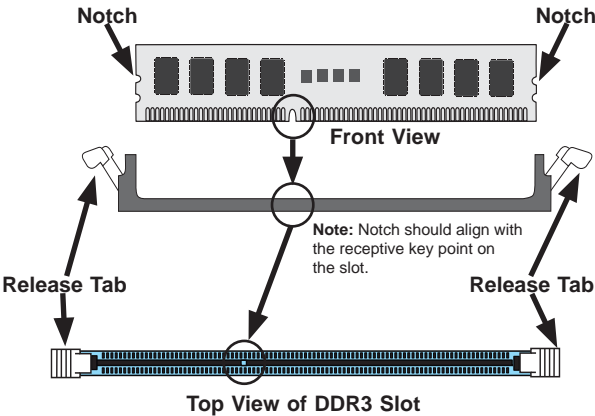
### **Maximum Memory**

The H8DCT-F/IBQ/IBQF serverboard supports up to 32 GB of ECC/Non-ECC UDIMM or up to 128 GB of ECC RDIMM in 12 DIMM slots.

**Figure 5-3. Installing DIMM into Slot**

**To Install:** Insert module vertically and press down until it snaps into place. Pay attention to the alignment notch at the bottom.

**To Remove:** Use your thumbs to gently push the release tabs near both ends of the module. This should release it from the slot.



Memory Population for Optimal Performance -For a Motherboard with One CPU (CPU1) Installed							
# DIMMS	CPU	Channel 1			Channel 2		
2 DIMMs	CPU1	P1-1A			P1-2A		
4 DIMMs	CPU1	P1-1A		P1-1C	P1-2A		P1-2C
6 DIMMs	CPU1	P1-1A	P1-1B	P1-1C	P1-2A	P1-2B	P1-2C

Memory Population for Optimal Performance -For a Motherboard with Two CPUs (CPU1 & CPU2) Installed							
# DIMMS	CPU	Channel 1			Channel 2		
4 DIMMs	CPU1	P1-1A			P1-2A		
	CPU2	P2-1A			P2-2A		
8 DIMMs	CPU1	P1-1A		P1-1C	P1-2A		P1-2C
	CPU2	P2-1A		P2-1C	P2-2A		P2-2C
12 DIMMs	CPU1	P1-1A	P1-1B	P1-1C	P1-2A	P1-2B	P1-2C
	CPU2	P2-1A	P2-1B	P2-1C	P2-2A	P2-2B	P2-2C

## DIMM Module Population Configuration

For memory to work properly, follow the tables below for memory installation:

Per Channel DIMM Populations Options						
DIMM Type	DIMM A	DIMM B	DIMM C	Max. MHz, 1.5V DIMMs	Max. MHz, 1.35V DIMMs	Max. GB/ Channel
Unbuffered DIMM	SR or DR	Empty	Empty	1333 MHz	1333 MHz	4 GB
	SR	Empty	SR			4 GB
	DR	Empty	DR	1066 MHz	1066 MHz	8 GB
Registered DIMM	SR or DR	Empty	Empty	1333 MHz	1333 MHz	8 GB
	SR	Empty	SR	1333 MHz	1333 MHz	8 GB
	SR	SR	SR	1066 MHz	800 MHz	12 GB
	DR	Empty	DR	1066 MHz	1066 MHz	16 GB
	Empty	QR	Empty	800 MHz	800 MHz	16 GB
	DR	DR	DR	800 MHz	800 MHz	24 GB
	SR or DR	QR	Empty	800 MHz	667 MHz	24 GB
	SR or DR	QR	SR or DR	667 MHz	667 MHz	32 GB

**Note 1:** Due to OS limitations, some operating systems may not show more than 4 GB of memory.

**Note 2:** Due to memory allocation to system devices, the amount of memory that remains available for operational use will be reduced when 4 GB of RAM is used. The reduction in memory availability is disproportional.

Possible System Memory Allocation & Availability		
System Device	Size	Physical Memory Available (4 GB Total System Memory)
Firmware Hub flash memory (System BIOS)	1 MB	3.99 GB
Local APIC	4 KB	3.99 GB
Area Reserved for the chipset	2 MB	3.99 GB
I/O APIC (4 Kbytes)	4 KB	3.99 GB
PCI Enumeration Area 1	256 MB	3.76 GB
PCI Express (256 MB)	256 MB	3.51 GB
PCI Enumeration Area 2 (if needed) -Aligned on 256-M boundary-	512 MB	3.01 GB
VGA Memory	16 MB	2.85 GB
TSEG	1 MB	2.84 GB
Memory available for the OS & other applications		2.84 GB



## 5-7 Adding PCI Expansion Cards

The 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF includes two preinstalled riser cards designed specifically for use in the SC808TS-1200NBP 1U rackmount chassis. These riser cards support two low-profile PCI Express x16 cards to fit inside the chassis.

### *Installing an Expansion Card*

1. After powering down the system, remove the PCI slot shield.
2. Fully seat the card into the slot, pushing down with your thumbs evenly on both sides of the card.
3. Finish by using a screw to secure the top of the card shield to the chassis. The PCI slot shield protects the motherboard and its components from EMI and aid in proper ventilation, so make sure it is always in place.

## 5-8 Motherboard Details

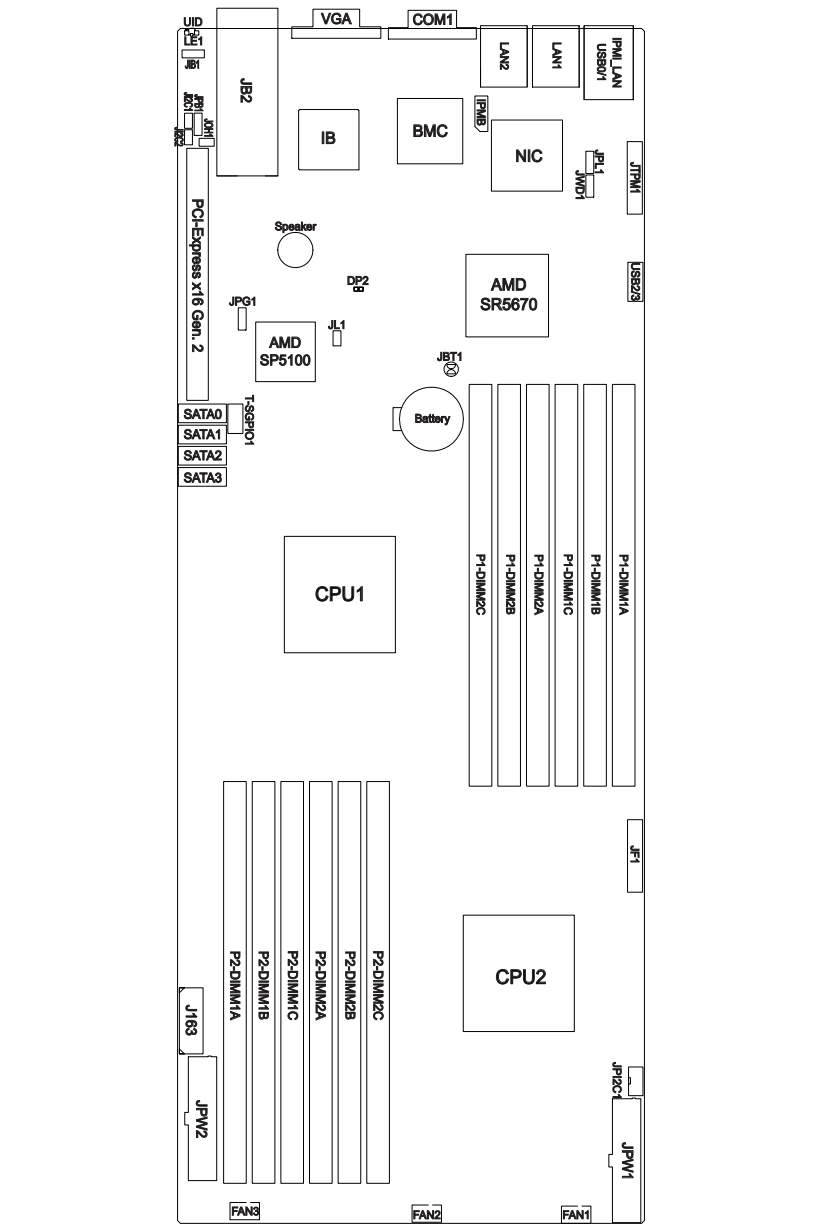
See the Figure 5-5 for a layout of the H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F motherboard.

### H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F Quick Reference

Jumper	Description	Default Setting
JBT1	CMOS Clear	(See Section 5-10)
JIB1	InfiniBand Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JI2C1/JI2C2	I2C to PCI-E Slot Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPB1	BMC Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPG1	VGA Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JPL1	LAN 1/2 Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Enabled)
JWD1	Watch Dog Enable/Disable	Pins 1-2 (Reset)

LED	Description
LAN Ports	LEDs for the LAN Ethernet ports
Dedicated IPMI LAN	LEDs for the dedicated IPMI LAN Ethernet port
DP2	LED for Serverboard Power-On
LE1	LED for UID Button

Connector	Description
COM1	COM1 Serial Port/Header
FAN 1-3	Chassis/CPU Fan Headers
IPMB	System Management Bus Header (SMBus)
IPMI LAN	Dedicated IPMI LAN Port
J163	Auxiliary Power Connector
JB2	InfiniBand Connector
JF1	Front Panel Connector
JL1	Chassis Intrusion Header
JOH1	Overheat Warning Header
JPI2C1	Power I <sup>2</sup> C Header
JTPM1	Trusted Platform Module Header
JPW1/JPW2	20-Pin Proprietary Power Connectors
LAN1/2	Gigabit Ethernet (RJ45) Ports
SATA0 ~ SATA3	SATA Ports
T-SGPIO-1	Serial General Purpose Input/Output Header for SATA
UID	Unit Identifier Button
USB0/1, USB2/3	Universal Serial Bus (USB) Ports, Headers and Type-A Port
VGA	VGA Connector



## 5-9 Connector Definitions

### Power Connectors

The proprietary power supply connector (JPW1 and JPW2) meets the SSI (Superset ATX) 20-pin specification. Refer to the table below for the pin definitions of the ATX 20-pin power connector. This connection supplies power to the chipset, fans and memory.

Proprietary 20-pin Connector Pin Definitions			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	GND	11	PS_ON_N
2	GND	12	5V_STBY
3	GND	13	GND
4	GND	14	GND
5	GND	15	GND
6	NC	16	NC
7	12V	17	12V
8	12V	18	12V
9	12V	19	12V
10	12V	20	12V

### Auxiliary Power Connector

A 4-pin 12V auxiliary power connector (J163) is included to provide power to hard drive disks. See the table below for pin definitions.

12V 4-pin PWR Connector Pin Definitions	
Pin	Definition
1	+12V
2	Ground
3	Ground
4	+5V

### PW\_ON Connector

The PW\_ON connector is on pins 1 and 2 of JF1. This header should be connected to the chassis power button. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	PW_ON
2	Ground

### Reset Connector

The reset connector is located on pins 3 and 4 of JF1 and attaches to the reset switch on the computer chassis. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Reset Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
3	Reset
4	Ground

**Overheat/Fan Fail LED (OH)**

Connect an LED to the OH connection on pins 7 and 8 of JF1 to provide advanced warning of chassis overheating or fan failure. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions and status indicators.

OH/Fan Fail LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
7	Vcc
8	Control

OH/Fan Fail LED Status	
State	Indication
Solid	Overheat
Blinking	Fan fail

**NIC2 (LAN2) LED**

The LED connections for LAN2 are on pins 9 and 10 of JF1. Attach LAN LED cables to display network activity. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC2 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
9	Vcc
10	Ground

**NIC1 (LAN1) LED**

The LED connections for LAN1 are on pins 11 and 12 of JF1. Attach LAN LED cables to display network activity. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

NIC1 LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
11	Vcc
12	Ground

**HDD LED**

The HDD LED connection is located on pins 13 and 14 of JF1. Attach the hard drive LED cable here to display disk activity (for any hard drives on the system, including SAS, Serial ATA and IDE). See the table on the right for pin definitions.

HDD LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
13	Vcc
14	HD Active

**Power On LED**

The Power On LED connector is located on pins 15 and 16 of JF1. This connection is used to provide LED indication of power being supplied to the system. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Power LED Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
15	5V Stby
16	Control

**NMI Button**

The non-maskable interrupt button header is located on pins 19 and 20 of JF1. Refer to the table on the right for pin definitions.

NMI Button Pin Definitions (JF1)	
Pin#	Definition
19	Control
20	Ground

## Serial Ports

The COM1 serial port is located beside the VGA port. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Serial Port Pin Definitions (COM1)			
Pin #	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	DCD	6	DSR
2	RXD	7	RTS
3	TXD	8	CTS
4	DTR	9	RI
5	Ground	10	NC

**Note:** NC indicates no connection.

## Fan Headers

This motherboard has five fan headers (Fan1 to Fan3). These 4-pin fans headers are backward compatible with 3-pin fans. However, fan speed control is available for 4-pin fans only. The fan speeds are controlled by the BIOS. See the table on the right for pin definitions

Fan Header Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground
2	+12V
3	Tachometer
4	PWR Modulation

## LAN1/2 (Ethernet Ports)

Two Gigabit Ethernet ports (designated LAN1 and LAN2) are located beside the VGA port. Additionally, there is a dedicated LAN for IPMI on top of the two rear USB ports. These Ethernet ports accept RJ45 type cables.



## Unit Identifier Button

In addition to the UID (Unit Identifier) button on the rear I/O panel, there is another UID button located on the control panel. When you push either UID button, both Rear UID and Front Panel UID Indicators will illuminate. Push either button again to turn off both indicators. These UID indicators provide easy identification of a system unit that may be in need of service.

UID Button Pin Definitions	
Pin#	Definition
1	Ground
2	Ground
3	Button In
4	Ground

**IPMB**

A System Management Bus header for the IPMI slot is located at IPMB. Connect the appropriate cable here to use the IPMB I2C connection on your system.

<b>IPMB Pin Definitions</b>	
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	No Connection

**Trusted Platform Module Header**

The JTPM1 header is used to connect a Trusted Platform Module (TPM), available separately from a third-party vendor. A TPM is a security device that allows encryption and authentication of hard drives, disallowing access if the TPM associated with it is not installed in the system. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

<b>Trusted Platform Module Header Pin Definitions (JTPM1)</b>			
Pin#	Definition	Pin#	Definition
1	LCLK		GND
3	LFRAME		No Pin
5	LRESET		VCC5
7	LAD3		LAD2
9	VCC3		LAD1
11	LAD0		GND
13	RSV0		RSV1
15	SB3V		SERIRQ
17	GND		CLKRUN
19	LPCPD		RSV2

**Power I2C**

The JPI2C1 header is for power I<sup>2</sup>C, which may be used to monitor the status of the power supply, fan and system temperature. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

<b>Power I<sup>2</sup>C Pin Definitions (JPI2C1)</b>	
Pin#	Definition
1	Data
2	Ground
3	Clock
4	NC

**Overheat LED**

Connect an LED to the JOH1 header to provide warning of chassis overheating. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

<b>Overheat LED Pin Definitions (JOH1)</b>	
Pin#	Definition
1	3.3V
2	OH Active

**T-SGPIO**

The T-SGPIO1 (Serial General Purpose Input/Output) headers provide a bus between the SATA controller and the backplane to provide SATA enclosure management functions. Connect the appropriate cable from the backplane to the T-SGPIO1 header to utilize SATA management functions on your system.

T-SGPIO Header Pin Definitions (T-SGPIO1)			
Pin#	Definition	Pin #	Definition
1	NC	2	NC
3	Ground	4	Data
5	Load	6	Ground
7	NC	8	NC

**Note:** NC indicates no connection.

**Universal Serial Bus Ports**

Two Universal Serial Bus ports (USB 2.0) are located beside the COM1 port (USB0/1). See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Universal Serial Bus Ports Pin Definitions (USB 0/1)			
USB0 Pin #    Definition		USB1 Pin #    Definition	
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	PO-	2	PO-
3	PO+	3	PO+
4	Ground	4	Ground

**USB Headers**

Two USB 2.0 headers (USB2/3) are also included on the motherboard. These may be connected to provide front side access. A USB cable (not included) is needed for the connection. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

Universal Serial Bus Headers Pin Definitions (USB2/3)			
USB2 Pin #    Definition		USB3 Pin #    Definition	
1	+5V	1	+5V
2	PO-	2	PO-
3	PO+	3	PO+
4	Ground	4	Ground
5	Key	5	NC

**Note:** NC indicates no connection.

**Chassis Intrusion**

A Chassis Intrusion header is located at JL1. Attach the appropriate cable to inform you of a chassis intrusion.

Chassis Intrusion Pin Definitions (JL1)	
Pin#	Definition
1	Battery voltage
2	Intrusion signal

**Video Connector**

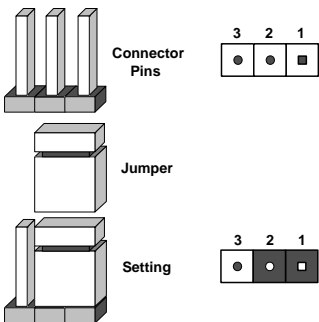
A Video (VGA) connector is located below the COM Port on the IO backplane. This connector is used to provide video and CRT display.



## 5-10 Jumper Settings

### Explanation of Jumpers

To modify the operation of the motherboard, jumpers can be used to choose between optional settings. Jumpers create shorts between two pins to change the function of the connector. Pin 1 is identified with a square solder pad on the printed circuit board. See the diagram at right for an example of jumping pins 1 and 2. Refer to the motherboard layout page for jumper locations.



**Note:** On two-pin jumpers, "Closed" means the jumper is on and "Open" means the jumper is off the pins.



JBT1 contact pads

### CMOS Clear

JBT1 is used to clear CMOS, which will also clear any passwords. Instead of pins, this jumper consists of contact pads to prevent accidentally clearing the contents of CMOS.

### To Clear CMOS

1. First power down the system and unplug the power cord(s).
2. With the power disconnected, short the CMOS pads with a metal object such as a small screwdriver.
3. Remove the screwdriver (or shorting device).
4. Reconnect the power cord(s) and power on the system.

**Note:** Do not use the PW\_ON connector to clear CMOS.

### InfiniBand Port Enable/Disable

JIB1 enables or disables the InfiniBand port on the H8DCT-IBQF serverboard. The default position is on pins 1 and 2 to enable the port. See the table below for jumper settings.

InfiniBand Port Jumper Enable (JIB1) Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Closed	Enabled
Open	Disabled

## I<sup>2</sup>C to PCI-Express Slot

J<sup>1</sup>C1/J<sup>1</sup>C2 slot allows you to enable the I<sup>2</sup>C bus to communicate with the PCI-Express slot. For the jumpers to work properly, please set both jumpers to the same setting. If enabled, both jumpers must be enabled. If disabled, both jumpers must be disabled. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

I <sup>2</sup> C to PCI-Express Slot Jumper Settings (J <sup>1</sup> C1/J <sup>1</sup> C2)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Closed	Enabled
Open	Disabled

## BMC Jumper

JPB1 is used to enable or disable the BMC (Baseboard Management Control) Chip and the onboard IPMI connection. This jumper is used together with the IPMI settings in the BIOS. The default position is on pins 1 and 2 to Enable BMC. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

BMC Jumper Enable (JPB1) Jumper Settings	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled (default)
Pins 2-3	Disabled

## VGA Enable/Disable

JPG1 allows you to enable or disable the VGA port. The default position is on pins 1 and 2 to enable VGA. See the table on the right for jumper settings.

VGA Enable/Disable Jumper Settings (JPG1)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

## LAN Enable/Disable

Change the setting of jumper JPL1 to enable or disable the LAN1/2 Ethernet ports. See the table on the right for jumper settings. The default setting is enabled.

LAN Jumper Settings (JPL1)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Enabled
Pins 2-3	Disabled

## Watch Dog Enable/Disable

JWD1 enables the Watch Dog function, a system monitor that takes action when a software application freezes the system. Jumping pins 1-2 will have WD reboot the system if a program freezes. Jumping pins 2-3 will generate a non-maskable interrupt for the program that has frozen. See the table on the right for jumper settings. Watch Dog must also be enabled in BIOS.

Watch Dog Jumper Settings (JWD1)	
Jumper Setting	Definition
Pins 1-2	Reset
Pins 2-3	NMI
Open	Disabled

**Note:** When Watch Dog is enabled, the user must write their own application software to disable the Watch Dog Timer.

## 5-11 Onboard Indicators

### LAN1/LAN2 LEDs

The Ethernet ports (located beside the VGA port) have two LEDs. On each Gb LAN port, one LED blinks to indicate activity while the other may be green, amber or off to indicate the speed of the connection. See the table on the right for the functions associated with the connection speed LED.

LAN LED (Connection Speed Indicator)	
LED Color	Definition
Off	10 MHz
Green	100 MHz
Amber	1 GHz

### Dedicated IPMI LAN LEDs

A dedicated IPMI LAN is also included on the serverboard. The amber LED on the right indicates activity, while the green LED on the left indicates the speed of the connection. See the table at right for more information.

IPMI LAN Link LED (Left) & Activity LED (Right)		
Color	Status	Definition
Link (Left)	Green: Solid	100 Mb/s
Activity (Right)	Amber: Blinking	Active

### Power LED

DP2 is an Onboard Power LED. When this LED is lit, it means power is present on the serverboard. Be sure to turn off the system and unplug the power cord(s) before removing or installing components.

Power LED (DP2)	
State	System Status
On	Standby power present on motherboard
Off	No power connected

### UID LED (LE1)

A rear UID LED Indicator, located at LE1, works in conjunction with the rear UID switch to provide easy identification for a unit that might be in need of service. Refer to Page 5-16 for further UID details.

## 5-12 SATA Drive Connections

### SATA Ports

There are no jumpers to configure the SATA ports, which are designated SATA0 through SATA3. See the table on the right for pin definitions.

SATA Ports Pin Definitions (SATA0-SATA3)	
Pin #	Definition
1	Ground
2	TXP
3	TXN
4	Ground
5	RXN
6	RXP
7	Ground

## 5-13 Enabling SATA RAID

Now that the hardware is set up, you must install the operating system and the SATA RAID drivers, if you wish to use RAID with your SATA drives. The installation procedure differs depending on whether you wish to have the operating system installed on a RAID array or on a separate non-RAID drive. See the instructions below for details.

### **Serial ATA (SATA)**

Serial ATA (SATA) is a physical storage interface that employs a single cable with a minimum of four wires to create a point-to-point connection between devices. This connection is a serial link that supports a SATA transfer rate from 300 MBps. The serial cables used in SATA are thinner than the traditional cables used in Parallel ATA (PATA) and can extend up to one meter in length, compared to only 40 cm for PATA cables. Overall, SATA provides better functionality than PATA.

### **Installing the OS/SATA Driver**

Before installing the OS (operating system) and SATA RAID driver, you must decide if you wish to have the operating system installed as part of a bootable RAID array or installed to a separate non-RAID hard drive. If on a separate drive, you may install the driver either during or after the OS installation. If you wish to have the OS on a SATA RAID array, you must follow the procedure below and install the driver during the OS installation.

### ***Building a Driver Diskette***

You must first build a driver diskette from the Supermicro CD-ROM that was included with the system. (You will have to create this disk on a computer that is already running and with the OS installed.)

### ***Building a Driver Diskette***

1. Insert the CD into your CD-ROM drive and start the system. A display as shown in Figure 5-7 will appear.
2. Click on the icon labeled "Build Driver Diskettes and Manuals" and follow the instructions to create a floppy disk with the driver on it.
3. Once it's been created, remove the floppy and insert the installation CD for the Windows Operating System you wish to install into the CD-ROM drive of the new system you are about to configure.

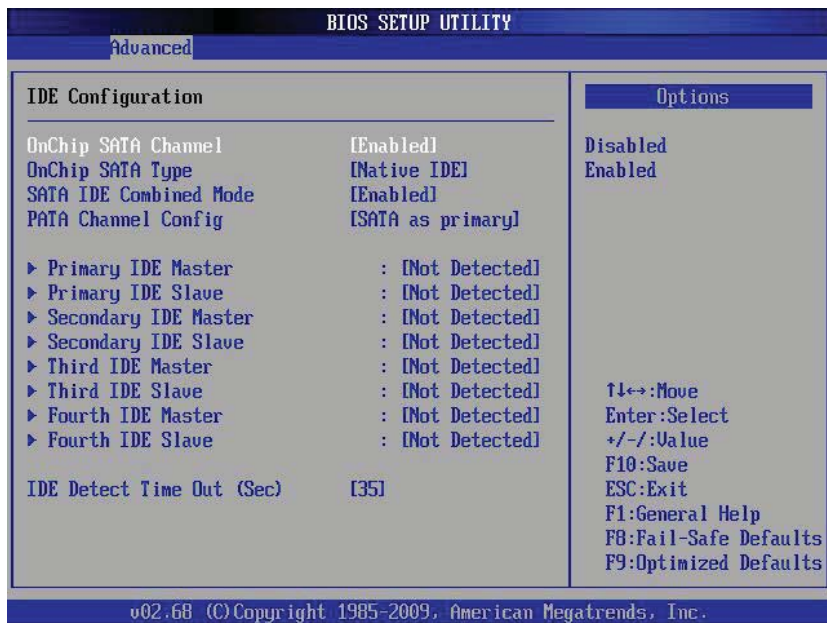
**Note:** You need to have an external USB floppy when building the driver diskette. Window's Vista, Windows 2008 or later Windows OS systems can use a USB stick instead of a floppy.

## Enabling SATA RAID in the BIOS

Before installing the Windows Operating System, you must change some settings in BIOS. Boot up the system and hit the <Del> key to enter the BIOS Setup Utility. After the Setup Utility loads,

1. Use the arrow keys to move to the Exit menu. Scroll down with the arrow keys to the "Load Optimal Defaults setting and press <Enter>. Select "OK" to confirm, then <Enter> to load the default settings.
2. Use the arrow keys to move to the "Advanced" menu, then scroll down to "IDE configuration". Once in this submenu, scroll down to "OnChip SATA Type" and choose the "RAID" option (see Figure 5-5).

**Figure 5-5. BIOS Setup Screen**



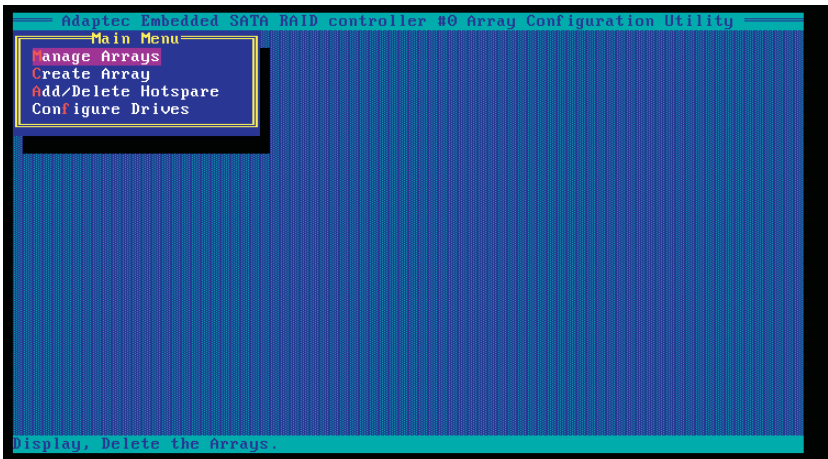
3. Hit the <Esc> key twice and scroll to the Exit menu. Select "Save Changes and Exit" and hit <enter>, then hit <Enter> again to verify.

4. After exiting the BIOS Setup Utility, the system will reboot. When prompted during the startup, press the <CTRL+A> key when prompted to run the Dot-Hill RAID Utility program (see Figure 5-6).

## Using the Adaptec RAID Utility

The Adaptec® RAID Utility program is where you can define the drives you want to include in the RAID array and the mode and type of RAID.

**Figure 5-6. Adaptec RAID Utility Program Screen**



## Installing the RAID Driver During OS Installation

You may also use the procedure below to install the RAID driver during the Windows OS installation:

5. With the Windows OS installation CD in the CD-ROM drive, restart the system.
6. When you see the prompt, hit the <F6> key to enter Windows setup.
7. Eventually a blue screen will appear with a message that begins "Windows could not determine the type of one or more storage devices . . ." When you see the screen, hit the <S> key to "Specify Additional Device", then insert the driver diskette you just created into the floppy drive.
8. Highlight "Manufacturer Supplied Hardware Support Disk" and hit the <Enter> key.

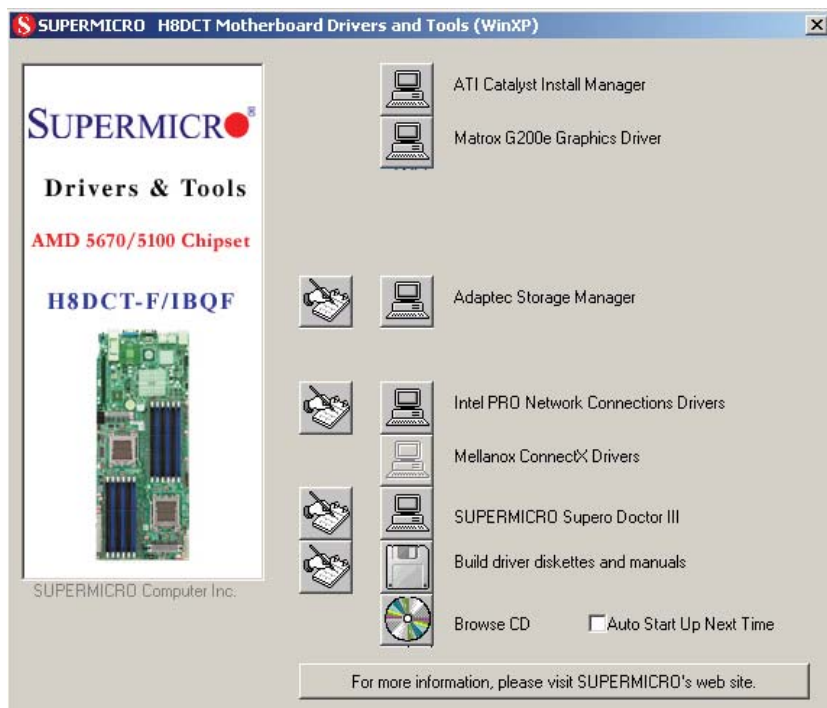
9. Highlight the first "Adaptec RAID" driver shown and press the <Enter> key to install it.
10. Press <Enter> again to continue with the Windows setup.

## 5-14 Installing Drivers

The CD that came bundled with the system contains drivers, some of which must be installed, such as the chipset driver. After inserting this CD into your CD-ROM drive, the display shown in Figure 5-7 should appear. (If this display does not appear, click on the My Computer icon and then on the icon representing your CD-ROM drive. Finally, double click on the S "Setup" icon.)

Click the icons showing a hand writing on paper to view the readme files for each item. Click the computer icons to the right of these items to install each item (from top to the bottom) one at a time. After installing each item, you should reboot the system before moving on to the next item on the list. The bottom icon with a CD on it allows you to view the entire contents of the CD.

Figure 5-7. Driver/Tool Installation Display Screen





## Supero Doctor III

The Supero Doctor III program is a Web base management tool that supports remote management capability. It includes Remote and Local Management tools. The local management is called SD III Client. The Supero Doctor III program included on the CD-ROM that came with your motherboard allows you to monitor the environment and operations of your system. Supero Doctor III displays crucial system information such as CPU temperature, system voltages and fan status. See the Figure below for a display of the Supero Doctor III interface.

**Note:** The default User Name and Password for Supero Doctor III is ADMIN / ADMIN.

**Note:** When Supero Doctor III is first installed, it adopts the temperature threshold settings that have been set in BIOS. Any subsequent changes to these thresholds must be made within Supero Doctor, as the Supero Doctor settings override the BIOS settings. To set the BIOS temperature threshold settings again, you would first need to uninstall Supero Doctor III.

**Figure 5-8. Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen (Health Information)**

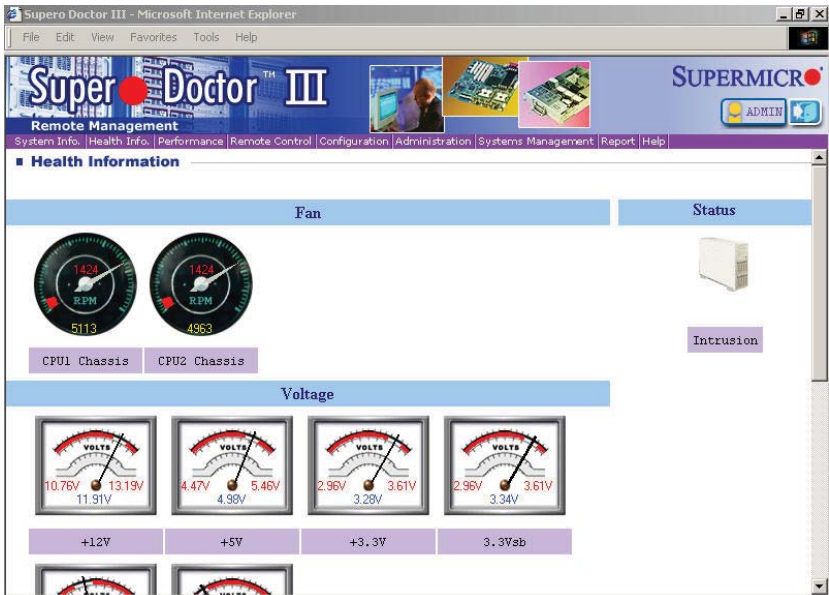


Figure 5-9. Supero Doctor III Interface Display Screen (Remote Control)



**Note:** Supero Doctor III Software Revision 1.0 can be downloaded from our Web Site at: [ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero\\_Doctor\\_III/](ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/Supero_Doctor_III/). You can also download the Supero Doctor III User's Guide at: <http://www.supermicro.com/products/Accessories/software/SuperODoctorIII.cfm>. For Linux, we recommend that you use the Supero Doctor II application instead.

## Chapter 6

### Advanced Chassis Setup

This chapter covers the steps required to install components and perform maintenance on the SC808 chassis. For component installation, follow the steps in the order given to eliminate the most common problems encountered. If some steps are unnecessary, skip ahead to the step that follows. The only tool you will need to install components and perform maintenance is a Philips screwdriver.

#### 6-1 Static-Sensitive Devices

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage electronic components. To prevent damage to any printed circuit boards (PCBs), it is important to handle them very carefully. The following measures are generally sufficient to protect your equipment from ESD discharge.

##### Precautions

- Use a grounded wrist strap designed to prevent static discharge.
- Touch a grounded metal object before removing any board from its antistatic bag.
- Handle a board by its edges only; do not touch its components, peripheral chips, memory modules or gold contacts.
- When handling chips or modules, avoid touching their pins.
- Put the serverboard, add-on cards and peripherals back into their antistatic bags when not in use.
- For grounding purposes, make sure your computer chassis provides excellent conductivity between the power supply, the case, the mounting fasteners and the serverboard.

##### Unpacking

The serverboard is shipped in antistatic packaging to avoid static damage. When unpacking the board, make sure the person handling it is static protected.

Figure 6-1. Chassis Front View

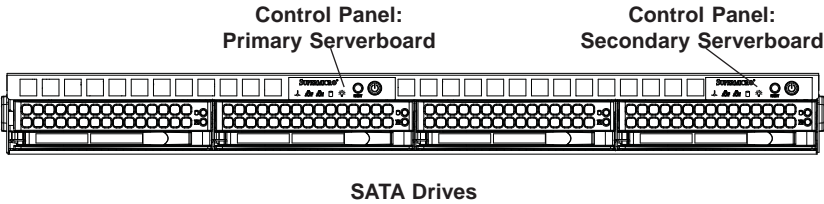
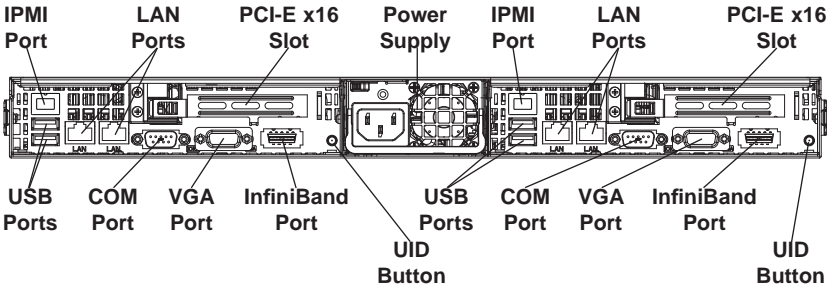


Figure 6-2. Chassis Rear View



## 6-2 Control Panel

Each control panel on the front of the chassis must be connected to the JF1 connector on its associated serverboard to provide you with system control buttons and status indicators. (When viewed from the front of the chassis, the serverboard on the left is referred to as the primary serverboard and the serverboard on the right as the secondary.)

These wires have been bundled together in a ribbon cable to simplify the connection. Connect the cable from JF1 on the serverboard to the control panel PCB (printed circuit board). Make sure the red wire plugs into pin 1 on both connectors. Pull all excess cabling out of the airflow path. The LEDs inform you of system status for the serverboard it is connected to. See Chapter 3 for details on the LEDs and the control panel buttons. Details on JF1 can be found in Chapter 5.

## 6-3 System Fans

Each serverboard has its own set of three 4-cm high-performance PWM fans (for a total of six in the chassis) to provide the cooling for the system. Fan speed may be controlled by a setting in BIOS (see Chapter 7).

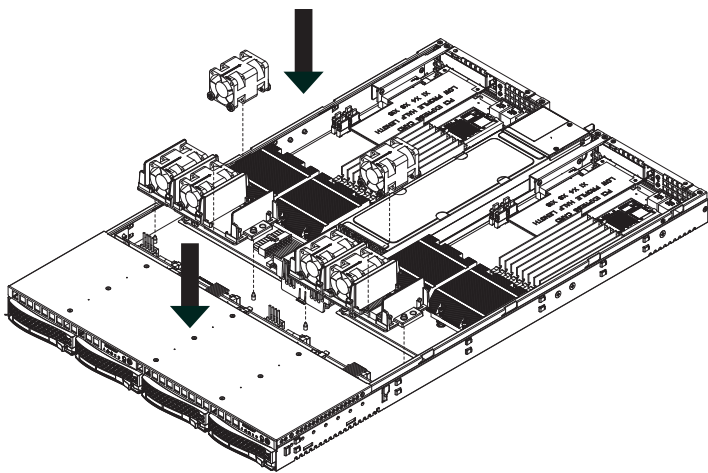
### System Fan Failure

If a fan fails, the remaining fans will ramp up to full speed and the overheat/fan fail LED on the control panel will blink on and off. Replace any failed fan at your earliest convenience with the same type and model (the system can continue to run with a failed fan). Remove the top chassis cover while the system is still running to determine which of the fans has failed. The system fans are not hot-swappable. You need to power down the system when switching fans.

#### ***Changing a System Fan (Figure 6-3)***

1. If necessary, open the chassis while the power is running to determine which fan has failed. (Never run the server for an extended period of time with the chassis open.)
2. Remove the failed fan's wiring from the serverboard.
3. Lift the fan housing up and out of the chassis.
4. Gently push the fan upwards from underneath the fan housing to remove it.
5. Place the new fan into the vacant space in the housing while making sure the arrows on the top of the fan (indicating air direction) point in the same direction as the arrows on the other fans. Make sure that all four of the fan's rubber feet are in place.
6. Replace the fan housing back into the chassis.
7. Reconnect the wiring.
8. Confirm that the fan is working properly before replacing the chassis cover.

Figure 6-3: Replacing System Fans

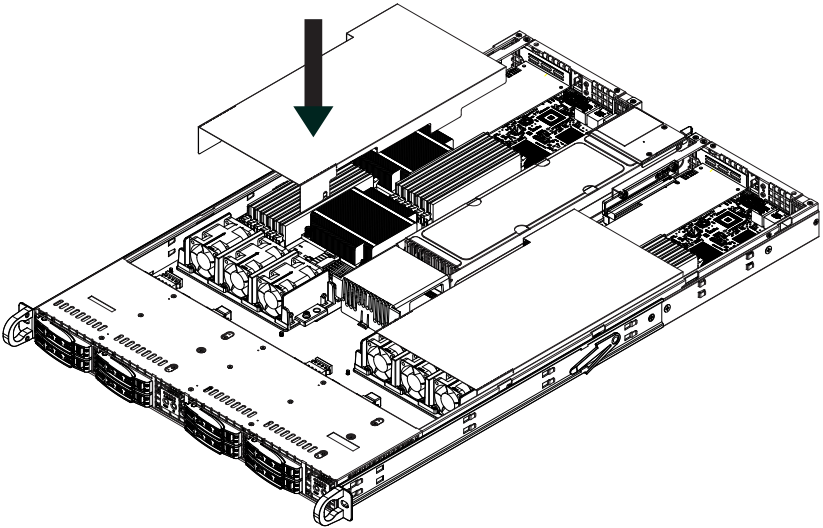


## 6-4 Drive Bay Installation/Removal

### Accessing the Drive Bays

**SATA Drives:** Because of their hotswap capability, you do not need to access the inside of the chassis or power down the system to install or replace SATA drives. Proceed to the next step for instructions.

**Note:** The operating system you use must have RAID support to enable the hot-swap capability of the SATA drives.

**Figure 6-4: Installing the Air Shrouds**

Enterprise level hard disk drives are recommended for use in Supermicro chassis and servers. For information on recommended HDDs, visit the Supermicro Web site at <http://www.supermicro.com/products/nfo/files/storage/SAS-1-CompList-110909.pdf>



Use caution when working around the SATA backplane. Do not touch the backplane with any metal objects and make sure no cables touch the backplane. Also, regardless of how many SATA drives are installed, all eight drive carriers must remain in the chassis to maintain proper airflow.

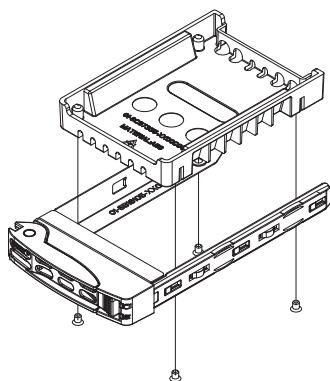
## SATA Drive Installation

The SATA drives are mounted in drive carriers to simplify their installation and removal from the chassis. These carriers also help promote proper airflow for the system. For this reason, even empty carriers without drives installed must remain in the chassis.

### ***Mounting a SATA Drive in a Carrier (Figure 6-5)***

1. Insert a drive into the carrier with the PCB side facing down and the connector end toward the rear of the carrier.
2. Align the drive in the carrier so that the screw holes of both line up. Note that there are holes in the carrier marked "SATA" to aid in correct installation.
3. Secure the drive to the carrier with four screws as illustrated below.
4. Insert the drive carrier into its bay, keeping the carrier oriented so that the hard drive is on the top of the carrier and the release button is on the right side. When the carrier reaches the rear of the bay, the release handle will retract.
5. Push the handle in until it clicks into its locked position.

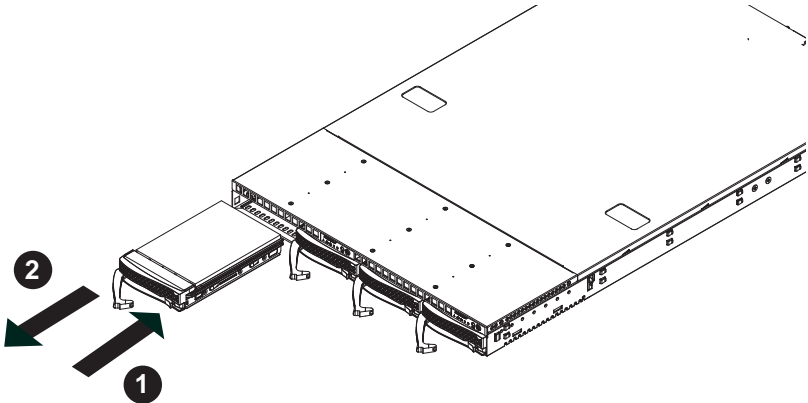
**Figure 6-5. Mounting a Drive in a Carrier**



### ***Installing/Removing Hot-swap SATA Drives (Figure 6-6)***

1. To remove a carrier, push the release button located beside the drive LEDs.
2. Swing the handle fully out and use it to pull the unit straight out (see Figure 6-6).



**Figure 6-6. Removing a Drive**

## 6-5 Power Supply

The 1022TC-IBQF/1022TC-TF has a single 920 watt power supply. This power supply has the capability of operating at 100 - 240 input volts.

### Power Supply Failure

If the power supply unit fails, the system will shut down and you will need to replace the power supply unit. Replacement units can be ordered directly from Supermicro (see contact information in Chapter 1).

### Replacing the Power Supply

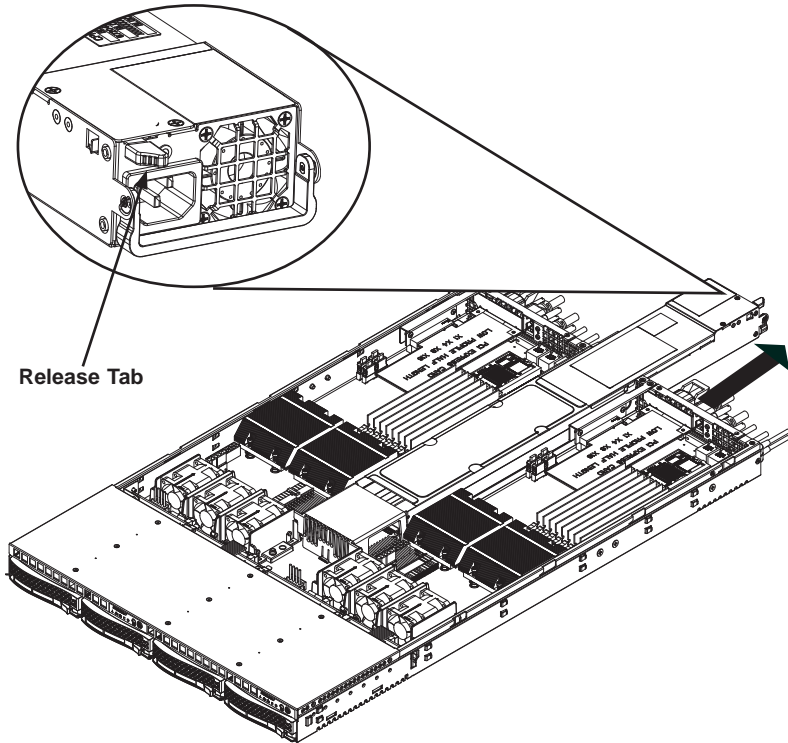
Depress both main power buttons on the front of the chassis and then unplug the AC power cord to completely remove power from the system before removing the power supply.

#### *Installing a New Power Supply (Figure 6-7)*

1. Replace the failed unit with the exact same power supply model from Supermicro.
2. First power down both system nodes with the main power buttons then unplug the AC power cord.
3. Push the release tab (on the back of the power supply) as illustrated.
4. Pull the power supply out using the handle provided.

5. Push the new power supply module into the power bay until it clicks into place.
6. Plug the AC power cord back into the module and power up the server by pushing the power on buttons for both nodes.

**Figure 6-7. Removing the Power Supply**



## Chapter 7

### BIOS

#### 7-1 Introduction

This chapter describes the AMI BIOS Setup Utility for the H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F. The AMI ROM BIOS is stored in a Flash EEPROM and can be easily updated. This chapter describes the basic navigation of the AMI BIOS Setup Utility setup screens.

##### Starting BIOS Setup Utility

To enter the AMI BIOS Setup Utility screens, press the <Delete> key while the system is booting up.

**Note:** In most cases, the <Delete> key is used to invoke the AMI BIOS setup screen. There are a few cases when other keys are used, such as <F1>, <F2>, etc.

Each main BIOS menu option is described in this manual. The Main BIOS setup menu screen has two main frames. The left frame displays all the options that can be configured. Grayed-out options cannot be configured. Options in blue can be configured by the user. The right frame displays the key legend. Above the key legend is an area reserved for a text message. When an option is selected in the left frame, it is highlighted in white. Often a text message will accompany it. (**Note:** the AMI BIOS has default text messages built in. Supermicro retains the option to include, omit, or change any of these text messages.)

The AMI BIOS Setup Utility uses a key-based navigation system called "hot keys". Most of the AMI BIOS setup utility "hot keys" can be used at any time during the setup navigation process. These keys include <F1>, <F10>, <Enter>, <ESC>, arrow keys, etc.

**Note:** Options printed in **Bold** are default settings.

##### How To Change the Configuration Data

The configuration data that determines the system parameters may be changed by entering the AMI BIOS Setup utility. This Setup utility can be accessed by pressing <Del> at the appropriate time during system boot.

## Starting the Setup Utility

Normally, the only visible Power-On Self-Test (POST) routine is the memory test. As the memory is being tested, press the <Delete> key to enter the main menu of the AMI BIOS Setup Utility. From the main menu, you can access the other setup screens. An AMI BIOS identification string is displayed at the left bottom corner of the screen below the copyright message.



**Warning!** Do not upgrade the BIOS unless your system has a BIOS-related issue. Flashing the wrong BIOS can cause irreparable damage to the system. In no event shall Supermicro be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages arising from a BIOS update. If you have to update the BIOS, do not shut down or reset the system while the BIOS is updating. This is to avoid possible boot failure.

## 4-3 Advanced Settings Menu

### ► Boot Feature

#### Quick Boot

If Enabled, this option will skip certain tests during POST to reduce the time needed for the system to boot up. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

#### Quiet Boot

If Disabled, normal POST messages will be displayed on boot-up. If **Enabled**, this display the OEM logo instead of POST messages.

#### Add On ROM Display Mode

This option sets the display mode for Option ROM. The options are **Force BIOS** or Keep Current.

#### Bootup Num Lock

This option selects the power-on state for the NUM lock to either **On** or Off.

#### Wait for F1 if Error

This setting controls the system response when an error is detected during the boot sequence. When enabled, BIOS will stop the boot sequence when an error is detected, at which point you will need to press the F1 button to re-enter the BIOS setup menu. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### Hit 'DEL' Message Display

Use this option to **Enable** or Disable the "Press DEL to run setup" message in POST.

### Interrupt 19 Capture

Select Enabled to allow ROMs to trap Interrupt 19. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### Watch Dog Function

Allows system to restart when system is inactive more than 5-minutes. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

### Power Button Function

This sets the function of the power button when you turn off the system. Options include 4-second Override and **Instant Off**.

### Restore on AC Power Loss

This sets the action that occurs when an AC power loss occurs. Options include Power Off, Power On and **Last State**.

### EUP Support

This setting allows you to enable or disable supplied standby power in S5. Set to Enabled to for EUP requirements and set to **Disabled** for waking capability.

## ► Processor and Clock Options

### CPU Configuration

This displays static information on the Module Version, Physical Count and Logical Count for the system's processor(s) and clock.

### CPU Information

The information for the installed processor includes Revision, Cache L1/L2/L3, Speed, NB CLK, Able to Change Frequency and uCode Patch Level.

### GART Error Reporting

This option should remain disabled for normal operation. The driver developer may enable this option for testing purposes. Options are Enabled or **Disabled**.

### Microcode Update

This setting **Enables** or Disables microcode updating.

### Secure Virtual Machine Mode

This setting is used to **Enable** or Disable SVM.

### Power Now

This setting is used to **Enable** or Disable the AMD Power Now feature.

### Power Cap

This option can decide the highest P-state in the OS. Options include **P-state 0** through P-state 4.

### CPU Down Core Mode

This option sets down core support for the CPU. Options include **Disabled**, 1 Core through  $n$  Cores in odd numbered increments. The value  $n$  is depend on the core per CPU node.

## ► Advanced Chipset Control

### ► NorthBridge Configuration

#### ► Memory Configuration

##### Bank Interleaving

Select Auto to automatically enable a bank-interleaving memory scheme when this function is supported by the processor. The options are **Auto** and Disabled.

##### Node Interleaving

This option enables node memory interleaving. Options include Auto or **Disabled**.

##### Channel Interleaving

This option enables channel memory interleaving. Options include **Auto** or Disabled.

##### CS Sparing

This setting will reserve a spare memory rank in each node when enabled. Options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

##### Bank Swizzle Mode

This setting **Enables** or Disables the bank swizzle mode.

## ► ECC Configuration

### ECC Mode

This submenu affects the DRAM scrub rate based on its setting. Options include Disabled, **Basic**, Good, Super, Max and User. Selecting User activates the other options for user setting.

### DRAM ECC Enable

This setting allows hardware to report and correct memory errors automatically, maintaining system integrity. Options are **Enabled** or Disabled. This option is only active if ECC Mode above is set to *User*.

## ► DRAM Timing Configuration

### DRAM Timing Config

This option allows you to set the DRAM timing configuration for the system. Options include **Auto** or Manual.

### IOMMU

This setting is used to enable or disable or set the GART size in systems without AGP. Options include Enabled and **Disabled**.

### Memory Timing Parameters

Use this setting to select which node's timing parameters to display. Options include **CPU Node 0** and CPU Node 1.

## ► SouthBridge Configuration

### OHCI/EHCI HC Device Functions

These settings allow you to either **Enable** or Disable functions for OHCI or EHCI bus devices.

### USB 2.0 Controller Mode

Use this setting to configure the USB 2.0 Controller in either Hi-Speed (480 Mps) or Full Speed (12 Mps) mode. Options include **Enabled** (Hi-Speed Mode) or Disabled (Full Speed Mode).

### **Legacy USB Support**

Select "Enabled" to enable the support for USB Legacy. Disable Legacy support if there are no USB devices installed in the system. "Auto" disabled Legacy support if no USB devices are connected. The options are Disabled, Enabled and **Auto**.

## **► IDE Configuration**

### **On Chip SATA Channel**

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable the OnChip SATA channel.

### **On Chip SATA Type**

Use this setting to set the On Chip SATA type. Options include **Native IDE**, RAID, AMD\_AHCI and Legacy IDE.

### **SATA IDE Combined Mode**

This setting allows you to **Enable** or Disable the SATA IDE combined mode.

### **PATA Channel Configuration**

This allows you to set PATA channel configuration. Options include **SATA as Primary** or SATA as secondary.

## **► Primary/Secondary/Third/Fourth IDE Master/Slave**

### **LBA/Large Mode**

LBA (Logical Block Addressing) is a method of addressing data on a disk drive. The options are Disabled and **Auto**.

### **Block (Multi-Sector Transfer)**

Block mode boosts IDE drive performance by increasing the amount of data transferred. Only 512 bytes of data can be transferred per interrupt if block mode is not used. Block mode allows transfers of up to 64 KB per interrupt.

Select "Disabled" to allow the data to be transferred from and to the device one sector at a time. Select "Auto" to allows the data transfer from and to the device occur multiple sectors at a time if the device supports it. The options are **Auto** and Disabled.



### PIO Mode

PIO (Programmable I/O) mode programs timing cycles between the IDE drive and the programmable IDE controller. As the PIO mode increases, the cycle time decreases.

The options are **Auto**, 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Select Auto to allow BIOS to auto detect the PIO mode. Use this value if the IDE disk drive support cannot be determined. Select 0 to allow BIOS to use PIO mode 0, which has a data transfer rate of 3.3 MBs. Select 1 to allow BIOS to use PIO mode 1, which has a data transfer rate of 5.2 MBs. Select 2 to allow BIOS to use PIO mode 2, which has a data transfer rate of 8.3 MBs. Select 3 to allow BIOS to use PIO mode 3, which has a data transfer rate of 11.1 MBs. Select 4 to allow BIOS to use PIO mode 4, which has a data transfer rate of 16.6 MBs. This setting generally works with all hard disk drives manufactured after 1999. For other disk drives, such as IDE CD-ROM drives, check the specifications of the drive.

### DMA Mode

Selects the DMA Mode. Options are **Auto**, SWDMA0, SWDMA1, SWDMA2, MWDMA0, MDWDMA1, MWDMA2, UDMA0, UDMA1, UDMA2, UDMA3, UDMA4 and UDMA5. (SWDMA=Single Word DMA, MWDMA=Multi Word DMA, UDMA=UltraDMA.)

### S.M.A.R.T.

Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART) can help predict impending drive failures. Select "Auto" to allow BIOS to auto detect hard disk drive support. Select "Disabled" to prevent AMI BIOS from using the S.M.A.R.T. Select "Enabled" to allow AMI BIOS to use the S.M.A.R.T. to support hard drive disk. The options are Disabled, Enabled, and **Auto**.

### 32-Bit Data Transfer

Select "Enabled" to activate the function of 32-Bit data transfer. Select "Disabled" to deactivate the function. The options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### IDE Detect Timeout (Sec)

Use the +/- keys to adjust and select the time out for detecting ATA/ATAPI devices. The default value is **35**.

## ► PCI/PnP Configuration

### Clear NVRAM

Select Yes to clear NVRAM during boot-up. The options are Yes and **No**.

### Plug & Play O/S

Select Yes to allow the OS to configure Plug & Play devices. (This is not required for system boot if your system has an OS that supports Plug & Play.) Select **No** to allow AMIBIOS to configure all devices in the system.

### PCI Latency Timer

This option sets the latency of all PCI devices on the PCI bus. Select a value to set the PCI latency in PCI clock cycles. Options are 32, **64**, 96, 128, 160, 192, 224 and 248.

### PCI IDE Busmaster

Use this setting to **Enable** or Disable BIOS enabled uses of PCI Busmastering for reading or writing to IDE drives.

### ROM Scan Ordering

This setting determines which kind of option ROM activates prior to another. Options include **Onboard First** and Addon First.

### PCIe x16 Slot 1

These settings **Enable** or Disable the specified PCIe slot in your system.

### Onboard LAN Option ROM Select

This setting allows you to select the onboard LAN option ROM for iSCSI or **PXE**.

**Note:** You must enable **ONLY** LAN1 when the iSCSI support option is specified.

### Load Onboard LAN 1 Option ROM

This option allows you to enable or **disable** the onboard LAN 1 option ROM.

### Load Onboard LAN 2 Option ROM

This option allows you to enable or **disable** the onboard LAN 2 option ROM.

### Boots Graphic Adapter Priority

This option specifies the priority for booting the graphic adapter for Onboard VGA or **Offboard VGA**.

## ► SuperIO Device Configuration

### Serial 1 Address

This option specifies the base I/O port address and Interrupt Request address of serial port 1. Select "Disabled" to prevent the serial port from accessing any system resources. When this option is set to *Disabled*, the serial port physically becomes unavailable. Select "3F8/IRQ4" to allow the serial port to use 3F8 as its I/O port address and IRQ 4 for the interrupt address. Options include Disabled, **3F8/IRQ4**, 3E8/IRQ4 and 2E8/IRQ3

### Serial 2 Address

This option specifies the base I/O port address and Interrupt Request address of serial port 2. Select "Disabled" to prevent the serial port from accessing any system resources. When this option is set to "Disabled", the serial port physically becomes unavailable. Select "2F8/IRQ3" to allow the serial port to use 2F8 as its I/O port address and IRQ 3 for the interrupt address. Options include Disabled, **2F8/IRQ3**, 3E8/IRQ4 and 2F8/IRQ3.

### Serial Port 2 Attribute

This option allows you to set COM2 as a normal serial port or as virtual COM for SOL. Options are **SOL** or COM.

## ► Remote Access Configuration

### Remote Access

Use this option to **Enable** or Disable Remote Access in your system. If enabled, the settings below will appear.

### Serial Port Number

Use this setting to select the serial port for console redirection. Options include COM1, **COM2\***. The displayed base address and IRQ for the serial port changes to reflect the selection you make.

**Note:** Make sure the selected port is enabled.

### Serial Port Mode

Selects the serial port settings to use. Options are (**115200 8, n, 1**), (57600 8, n, 1), (38400 8, n, 1), (19200 8, n, 1) and (09600 8, n, 1).

### Flow Control

Selects the flow control to be used for console redirection. Options are **None**, Hardware and Software.

### Redirection After BIOS POST

Options are **Disable** (no redirection after BIOS POST), **Boot Loader** (redirection during POST and during boot loader) and **Always** (redirection always active). Note that some OS's may not work with this set to Always.

### Terminal Type

Selects the type of the target terminal. Options are **ANSI**, VT100 and VT-UTF8.

### VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support

Allows you to **Enable** or **Disable** VT-UTF8 combination key support for ANSI/VT100 terminals.

### Sredir Memory Display Delay

Use this setting to set the delay in seconds to display memory information. Options are **No Delay**, 1 sec, 2 secs and 4 secs.

## ► Hardware Health Configuration

### CPU Overheat Alarm

This setting allows you to specify the type of alarm for CPU overheating. Options include The Early Alarm and **The Default Alarm**.

### Fan Speed Control Modes

This feature allows the user to determine how the system will control the speed of the onboard fans. The options are Full Speed/FS (Max Cooling), Performance/PF (Better Cooling), **Balanced/BL** (Balance between performance and energy saving), Energy Saving/ES (Lower Power and Noise).

Other items in the submenu are systems monitor displays for the following information:

CPU 1 Temperature, CPU 2 Temperature, NB Temperature, System Temperature, Air Temperature, Fan 1-3 Reading, CPU 1 VCore, CPU 2 VCore, CPU 1 Mem VTT, CPU 2 Mem VTT, CPU 1 Mem, CPU 2 Mem, 1.1V, 1.8V, 5V, +12V, 3.3 Vcc, 3.3 VSB, VBAT and HT Voltage.

## ► ACPI Configuration

### ACPI Aware O/S

This setting Enables or Disables ACPI support for the system's operating system. Options include **Yes** (enabled) or No (disabled).

### ACPI APIC Support

Determines whether to include the ACPI APIC table pointer in the RSDT pointer list. The available options are **Enabled** and Disabled.

### Headless Mode

Use this setting to Enable or **Disable** headless operation mode through ACPI.

### ACPI Version Features

Use this setting to determine which ACPI version to use. Options are ACPI v1.0, **ACPI v2.0** and ACPI v3.0.

### NUMA Support

This setting allows you to **enable** or disable the building of an ACPI SRAT table.

## ► IPMI Configuration

This menu shows static information about the IPMI firmware revision and status of the BMC, as well as options for IPMI configuration.

### ► View BMC System Event Log

Pressing the Enter key will open the following settings. Use the "+" and "-" keys to navigate through the system event log.

### Clear BMC System Event Log

Selecting this and pressing the Enter key will clear the BMC system event log.

### ► Set LAN Configuration

Use the "+" and "-" keys to choose the desired channel number. This displays Channel Number and Channel Number Status information.

This menu contains options for inputting settings for the SET LAN Configuration Command. See IPMI 1.5 Specification, table 11.1 for details. Use the "+" and "-" keys to choose the desired channel number.

**Note:** Each question in this group may take a considerable amount of time.

### **IP Address Source**

Select the source of this machine's IP address. If Static is selected, you will need to know and enter manually the IP address of this machine below. If DHCP is selected, the BIOS will search for a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server in the network it is attached to, and request the next available IP address. The options are **DHCP** and Static.

The following items are assigned IP addresses automatically if DHCP is selected under IP Address Source above:

### **IP Address**

This submenu sets the IP address source as either Static or **DHCP**. Selecting Static allows you to manually set the IP Address, Subnet Mask and Gateway Address.

In the field provided here enter the IP address in the decimal form of xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx with xxx having a value of less than 256 and in decimal form only. The IP address and current IP address in the BMC are shown.

### **Subnet Mask**

In the field provided here enter the Subnet address in the decimal form of xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx with xxx having a value of less than 256 and in decimal form only. The current subnet address in the BMC is shown.

### **Gateway Address**

In the field provided here enter the Gateway address in the decimal form of xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx with xxx having a value of less than 256 and in decimal form only. The current Gateway address in the BMC is shown.

### **MAC Address**

In the field provided here enter the MAC address in the hex form of xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx with xx in hex form only. The current MAC address in the BMC is shown.

## **► Event Log Configuration**

### **View Event Log**

Pressing the Enter key will open the event log. Use the "↑" and "↓" keys to navigate through the system event log.

**Mark All Events as Read**

Selecting this and pressing the Enter key marks all events as read in the event log.

**Clear Event Log**

Selecting this and pressing the Enter key clears the system event log.

**SR56x0 (RD890S) PCIE Error Log**

This setting allows you set an error log ofr PCIE errors. Options include Yes or No.

## 4-3 Security Menu

AMI BIOS provides a Supervisor and a User password. If you use both passwords, the Supervisor password must be set first.

**Change Supervisor Password**

Select this option and press <Enter> to access the sub menu, and then type in the password.

**Change User Password**

Select this option and press <Enter> to access the sub menu, and then type in the password.

**Boot Sector Virus Protection**

This option is near the bottom of the Security Setup screen. Select "Disabled" to deactivate the Boot Sector Virus Protection. Select "Enabled" to enable boot sector protection. When "Enabled", AMI BIOS displays a warning when any program (or virus) issues a Disk Format command or attempts to write to the boot sector of the hard disk drive. The options are Enabled and **Disabled**.

## 4-4 Boot Menu

The Boot Menu is accessible only when the "Load Onboard LAN Option ROM" setting (in the PCI/PnP Configuration menu) is enabled.

### ► Boot Device Priority

This feature allows you to prioritize the boot sequence from the list of available devices. A device that is in parenthesis has been disabled in the corresponding type menu.

## ► Removable Drives

This feature allows you to specify the boot sequence from the list of available CD/DVD drives. A device that is in parenthesis has been disabled in the corresponding type menu.

## ► Hard Disk Drives

This feature allows you to specify the boot sequence from the list of available hard disk drives. A device that is in parenthesis has been disabled in the corresponding type menu.

## CD/DVD Drives

This feature allows you to specify the boot sequence from the list of available CD/DVD drives. A device that is in parenthesis has been disabled in the corresponding type menu.

## USB Drives

This feature allows you to specify the boot sequence from the list of available USB drives. A device that is in parenthesis has been disabled in the corresponding type menu.

## Network Drives

This feature allows you to specify the boot sequence from the list of available Network drives. A device that is in parenthesis has been disabled in the corresponding type menu.

## Retry Boot Devices

This option allows you to retry boot devices. Options include **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

## 4-5 Exit Menu

Select the Exit tab from AMI BIOS Setup Utility screen to enter the Exit BIOS Setup screen.

### Save Changes and Exit

When you have completed the system configuration changes, select this option to leave BIOS Setup and reboot the computer, so the new system configuration parameters can take effect. Select Save Changes and Exit from the Exit menu and press <Enter>.



**Discard Changes and Exit**

Select this option to quit BIOS Setup without making any permanent changes to the system configuration and reboot the computer. Select Discard Changes and Exit from the Exit menu and press <Enter>.

**Discard Changes**

Select this option and press <Enter> to discard all the changes and return to AMI BIOS Utility Program.

**Load Optimal Defaults**

To set this feature, select Load Optimal Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. Then Select "OK" to allow BIOS to automatically load the Optimal Defaults as the BIOS Settings. The Optimal settings are designed for maximum system performance, but may not work best for all computer applications.

**Load Fail-Safe Defaults**

To set this feature, select Load Fail-Safe Defaults from the Exit menu and press <Enter>. The Fail-Safe settings are designed for maximum system stability, but not maximum performance.

**Notes**

## Appendix A

### POST Error Beep Codes

During the POST (Power-On Self-Test) routines, which are performed each time the system is powered on, errors may occur.

**Non-fatal errors** are those which, in most cases, allow the system to continue the boot-up process. The error messages normally appear on the screen.

**Fatal errors** are those which will not allow the system to continue the boot-up procedure. If a fatal error occurs, you should consult with your system manufacturer for possible repairs.

These fatal errors are usually communicated through a series of audible beeps. The numbers on the fatal error list (on the following page) correspond to the number of beeps for the corresponding error. All errors listed, with the exception of Beep Code 8, are fatal errors.

#### A-1 AMIBIOS Error Beep Codes

Beep Code	Error Message	Description
1 beep	Refresh	Circuits have been reset (Ready to power up)
5 short, 1 long	Memory error	No memory detected in system
1 long, 8 short	Video error	Video adapter disabled or missing

## Notes

## Appendix B

### System Specifications

**Note:** unless noted specs apply to a complete system (both serverboards).

#### Processors

Two AMD Opteron 4100 series processors in AMD Socket C32 type sockets per node

**Note:** please refer to our website for details on supported processors.

#### Chipset

One AMD SR5670 chipset and one SP5100 Southbridge chipset per node

#### BIOS

16 Mb AMIBIOS® SPI Flash ROM per node

#### Memory Capacity

Twelve (12) dual channel DIMM slots that support up to 32 GB of ECC/Non-ECC UDIMM or up to 128 GB of ECC RDIMM DDR3-1333/1066/800 in 1 GB, 2 GB, 4 GB, 8 GB or 16 GB sizes of 1.5V or 1.35V voltages.

**Note:** refer to Section 5-6 for details on installation.

#### SATA Drive Bays

Four hot-swap drive bays to house four (4) standard SATA drives

#### PCI Expansion

Two low-profile PCI-Express x16 2.0 slots (with pre-installed riser cards)

#### Serverboard

H8DCT-IBQF/H8DCT-F (proprietary form factor)

Dimensions: 6.5" x 16.64" (165 x 423 mm)

#### Chassis

SC808TS-1200NBP(1U Rackmount)

Dimensions: (WxHxD) 17.2 x 1.7 x 27.75 in. (437 x 43 x 705 mm)

## **Weight**

Gross Weight: 40 lbs. (18.2 kg.)

## **System Cooling**

Three sets of 4-cm counter-rotating fans per node (configured as six fans placed back to back in pairs)

## **System Input Requirements**

AC Input Voltage: 100 - 240V AC auto-range

Rated Input Current: 13 - 4A max

Rated Input Frequency: 50 to 60 Hz

## **Power Supply**

Rated Output Power: 920W (Part# PWS-920P-1R)

Rated Output Voltages: +12V (58/65A), +5Vsb (4A)

## **Operating Environment**

Operating Temperature: 10° to 35° C (50° to 95° F)

Non-operating Temperature: -40° to 70° C (-40° to 158° F)

Operating Relative Humidity: 20% to 95% (non-condensing)

Non-operating Relative Humidity: 5 to 95% (non-condensing)

## **Regulatory Compliance**

Electromagnetic Emissions: FCC Class A, EN 55022 Class A, EN 61000-3-2/-3-3, CISPR 22 Class A

Electromagnetic Immunity: EN 55024/CISPR 24, (EN 61000-4-2, EN 61000-4-3, EN 61000-4-4, EN 61000-4-5, EN 61000-4-6, EN 61000-4-8, EN 61000-4-11)

Safety: CSA/EN/IEC/UL 60950-1 Compliant, UL or CSA Listed (USA and Canada), CE Marking (Europe)

California Best Management Practices Regulations for Perchlorate Materials: This Perchlorate warning applies only to products containing CR (Manganese Dioxide) Lithium coin cells. "Perchlorate Material-special handling may apply. See [www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate)"

## Notes

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The products sold by Supermicro are not intended for and will not be used in life support systems, medical equipment, nuclear facilities or systems, aircraft, aircraft devices, aircraft/emergency communication devices or other critical systems whose failure to perform be reasonably expected to result in significant injury or loss of life or catastrophic property damage. Accordingly, Supermicro disclaims any and all liability, and should buyer use or sell such products for use in such ultra-hazardous applications, it does so entirely at its own risk. Furthermore, buyer agrees to fully indemnify, defend and hold Supermicro harmless for and against any and all claims, demands, actions, litigation, and proceedings of any kind arising out of or related to such ultra-hazardous use or sale.